# The Courier-Journal.

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# WAR NEWS.

**Important Movements of the French Armies.**

**Bourbaki Bearing Down on Nancy.**

**Faidherbe Will Join Him and Both Invade Germany.**

**Chausey Successful in His Advance on Paris.**

**Furious Bombardment of the Forts Continued.**

**Etc., Etc., Etc.**

## SIEGE OF PARIS.

**The Bombardment.**

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The casemates of Forts d'Issy and Vauves were both battered after a fire of forty-eight hours' duration. Private advices from Versailles to the 6th inst. state that the general bombardment of the forts on the southeast and north is furious, and, notwithstanding the slaughter caused by the French army, they will all be silenced before Sunday.

**Danger of Riots.**

Letters from Paris of the fourth inst. indicate danger of riots.

**Dispatch from the King.**

VERSAILLES, Jan. 8.—The King sent the following dispatch to-day: "The weather has moderated. We are now having a thaw. Our losses during the bombardment of fort d'Issy, so far, are seventeen killed and wounded. Large supplies were captured from the French at Rocray."

**Proclamation by Trochu.**

LONDON, January 8.—Advices from inside of Paris to the 3d are at hand. Gen. Trochu, on the 31st of December, issued a proclamation to the citizens of Paris, in which he says efforts are being made to destroy the union and confidence to which Paris owes her prolonged defense. Political capital is being made of disappointment caused solely by the severity of the weather. The army has indeed been sorely tried, and requires a brief rest, which the enemy seeks to prevent by a most violent bombardment, but the army is preparing to act and will do its duty. There are no dissentions among the members of the Government, who are perfectly united in the face of the country's perils and in the hope of her deliverance.

The reports of Generals commanding the fortifications show that but slight damage has been done to the suburban villages by the bombardment, and few men have been wounded.

A council of war has approved the measures for associating the National and Mobile Guards with the regular army for a more vigorous defense of the city.

**The Bombardment Not a Success.**

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The bombardment was not a complete success yesterday, as supposed.

## IN THE SOUTH.

**Chausey Repulses the Germans.**

BORDEAUX, Jan. 6.—A series of unimportant attacks, made on the advanced posts of General Chausey's army, has been vigorously repulsed.

**The Franc-Tireurs.**

The Franc-Tireurs at Gien surrounded and captured a detachment of one hundred Germans near that place.

**Chausey's Strength.**

The force now under Chausey's command is reported to be two hundred thousand strong, and ready for action.

**The German Report.**

VERSAILLES, Jan. 7.—The German forces beyond Vendome attacked two French army corps, which were advancing. A severe engagement took place, at the end of which the French were repulsed, and their troops occupied Oscy and Montoire and intermediate villages. Our losses were not inconsiderable.

**The Forward Movement.**

BORDEAUX, Jan. 8.—The French on Friday attacked the French positions of Villechauve, Villepoucher and St. Cyr-sur-Gault, and afterwards forced our lines at Neuville. The French at night took the offensive, reoccupied all their positions and entered St. Arnaud. The enemy retired toward Vendome, leaving many wounded and prisoners. They apparently suffered heavily during the day and night on the line of LeMans. The Germans have re occupied Lafourch, and menace Nogent and Leotron.

## IN THE PROVINCES.

**Faidherbe's Victory.**

Faidherbe's victory on the 3d instant was strategical, and designed to deceive the enemy. He is now advancing toward Peronne.

**Germans Retreating in the Northeast.**

LONDON, January 7.—The Germans in the upper valley of the Oise have evacuated the towns of Guise, Herson and Vervins, and are retiring on Mezeirs.

**Off for the Front.**

CHERBOURG, January 7.—A large number of troops have left this place for the front within the past three days; 600 wounded have been brought here.

**French Success in the North.**

HAVRE, January 8.—Ten thousand Germans, mostly from Rouen, were defeated yesterday by General Roy, near Jumiges. The French have since occupied Bourgachard and Bourghtheroul, and threaten to drive the Prussians from Pont Audemer.

**In the East.**

VERSAILLES, January 8.—The vanguard of General Werder's army, in the valley of Saone, engaged the French yesterday, and took 200 prisoners.

**Bourbaki Marching on Nancy.**

LONDON, Jan. 8, Evening.—General Bourbaki is marching on Nancy and Belfort. The Prussians have reoccupied Auxonne and the French entered Seuner.

**The Northern Departments.**

The Germans are generally withdrawing from the Northern Departments.

The French marine infantry repulsed a Prussian detachment at Briare. The Germans lost two hundred men. The German residents at Marseilles have sent a letter to the King of Prussia, expressing indignation at the barbarous character of the struggle, warning him against a spirit of conquest, and demanding a cessation of the infamous war.

**Favre and Washburne.**

The account in the Times of a conversation between Washburne and Favre is contradicted at Bordeaux.

Favre is still waiting to receive England's invitation to the conference. The Uhlans have appeared under the walls of Lille.

Great destitution prevails in Amiens and vicinity.

**In the East.**

A battle is imminent between Gen. Werder and the armies of Bourbaki and Garibaldi. Private advices from Versailles express the confidence that none of the forts, excepting probably Fort Valerien, will be able to resist the Prussian bombardment.

**The Army of the North.**

The army of the North has been refitted, and will shortly be prepared for offensive action. The headquarters of Faidherbe will quit Barseleaux to-morrow, and will advance towards Bourbaki's army. The combined army will then march to Nancy to cut off the base of the Germans.

**Escape of French Prisoners.**

Most of the French captured at Nuits have escaped since the evacuation of Dijon or been delivered by the Francs-Tireurs. General Von Werder carried twenty new hostages from Dijon, and left three hundred wounded.

**Faidherbe's Statement.**

LILLE, Jan. 7—Gen. Faidherbe, in an official communication, says he thought the Prussians would not deny that the French had won a victory this time, but he finds that the German bulletins, for the second time, annihilates his army. He proceeds to refute their more glaring inaccuracies. He says his army did not retreat on the night after the battle of the 3d instant. They remained in occupation of the villages they had conquered and went into their encampments only on the following morning. As to the pursuit of which the Germans boast, the only fact to support them is that on the morning of the 4th two squadrons of cavalry charged the French rear guard. One of them was annihilated, and the other wheeled off and fled.

**French Library Sent to Germany.**

[Special to the World.]

VERSAILLES, Jan. 8.—The library of the military school at St. Cyr has been sent to Germany.

**Bourbaki's Movements.**

The Second army corps has been augmented by recent reinforcements, and it resumed offensive movements on the 5th instant. Bourbaki is believed to be planning to raise the siege before attempting to invade Germany. The Black Forest will be his base of operations.

**German Losses.**

The German losses at Vendome and Montoine on the 6th and 7th were heavy.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Arrests of Bonapartists.**

[Herald's Special.]

BRUSSELS, Jan. 8.—Arrests have been made in the Department of the Seine and elsewhere on suspicion of being Bonapartist agents. They will probably be tried by court martial.

A reign of terror is commencing.

The Prussians reoccupied Anorme yesterday.

**An Ovation to the Fenians.**

The Fenian convicts who have been released from prison sailed from Liverpool on Saturday in the Cunard steamship Cuba. When the steamer reached Queenstown a committee visited the prisoners and gave an outfit of £20 each. The men seemed to be satisfied with their treatment by the Government. The people of Queenstown gave them a serenade before the Cuba sailed. Their pardons are not complete. So long as they remain within the British dominions, they are subject to the full penalties of the law under which they were sentenced. Ha'phin still refuses to accept a conditional pardon.

**The London Conference.**

[Herald Special.]

LONDON, Jan. 7.—It is semi-officially announced that it is impossible to fix a definite time for the meeting of a Congress of Powers in consequence of the French representative. The true cause of the difficulty, however, is the embarrassing position of England by reason of the formal notification by Russia that the Black Sea clause of the Paris treaty has been already abrogated by act of the Emperor, and that it is out of the power of the Congress to alter his decision.

**The German Empire.**

President Delbruck is at Versailles arranging for the formation of the House of Lords of the German Empire.

**Fight with the Greek Brigands.**

LONDON, January 7.—Dispatches from Athens report that a band of Greek brigands numbering 80 had a fight on the 31st ult. with Turkish troops, near Froutiar, and were defeated with a loss of twenty men. They were under command of the noted chieftain Arvantaki. The Turks at last accounts were vigorously pursuing the banditti.

**The German Loan.**

BERLIN, January 7.—Negotiations for placing on the market a second instalment of the 50,000,000 loan are pending.

**Bavaria and the War.**

MUNICH, Jan. 7.—The Upper Chamber has approved the extraordinary credit for war purposes demanded by the Government.

**Luxembourg.**

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The King of Holland has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Luxembourg, promising them his unvarying attachment and assuring them of the maintenance of the independence of the Duchy, which he points out as guaranteed by the signatures of the chief European powers.

**When the Conference Will Meet.**

LONDON, January 8.—The London Observer says the conference of powers will certainly meet before the end of January. The refusal of Favre to attend is not considered final, but whether France be represented or not at the conference, it will assemble.

**The Released Fenians.**

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The British government, it is said, pays the expenses of the released Fenian convicts to the United States.

**Departure of the Fenian Prisoners.**

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The released Fenians, Rossa, O'Connell, Devez, McClure and Mulloy, left for New York per the Cuba. They were taken on board under a guard, who refused to allow them to have communication with anybody.

**Lord Derby on the English Army.**

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Lord Derby, in a speech at Preston, urged the government to provide the volunteers with fixed artillery and to divide the country into districts, each of which to furnish its quota of m[illegible]

## NEW YORK.

**General McDowell Finds the Sprague Papers—Damaging Expositions Anticipated—Extensive Forgery—Important Cotton Shipment, Etc., Etc.**

THE SPRAGUE PAPERS FOUND.

NEW YORK, Jan 8.—Gen. McDowell has found among the records of the Department of the East and forwarded to Washington the missing papers alluded to by Secretary Belknap, in his report to the Senate, of the proceedings against Senator Sprague and other prominent citizens of Providence, Rhode Island, for alleged illegal traffic with the rebels and cotton speculators in Texas during the late war. Further important developments are expected in consequence of the discovery of these documents and the evidence they contain.

TEA OVER THE SHORT LINE.

Seventy cars, loaded with tea, arrived in this city yesterday, seven days from San Francisco, and twenty-three from Hong Kong.

A GREAT FIRE.

A large four-story brick building at Plainfield, N.J., owned by Elston Marsh and occupied by Baldwin & Scheffien, clothing cutters, and A. D. Eaton, dry goods merchant, was totally destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Total loss $204,000, of which $175,000 falls on Baldwin & Scheffien, who are insured for $71,500. The owner of the building loses $16,000; insured for $20,000, and Eaton $13,000, insured for $5,000. Over five hundred sewing women in various parts of the State were thrown out of employment by the burning of this factory.

The trial of Rev. Dr. Lanaghan, formerly assistant agent of the Methodist Book Concern of this city, for alleged frauds and speculations in his management, will begin before an ecclesiastical tribunal on Thursday.

AMATEUR BASE BALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Judiciary committee of the Junior Base Ball Association, last night, decided that the Flyaways, of this city, are the champions of the United States, the Putnams, of Troy, being their chief rivals.

EXTRAORDINARY COTTON SHIPMENT.

The steamer Leo arrived Friday morning from Savannah with fifty-five bales of cotton from Vicksburg direct, the connecting link between Montgomery and Selma being completed, giving a through line of railroad from Vicksburg to Savannah. This cotton was shipped on board the steamship Queen, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, and will probably be landed in Liverpool inside of twenty days from the Mississippi river.

EXTENSIVE FORGERY.

Edward S. Stokes, Secretary of the Brooklyn Refining Company, was arrested to-day for collecting money due this company and appropriating it to his own use. Stokes procured from the Devoe Manufacturing Company checks to the amount of twenty-seven thousand five hundred, forging the company's signature. He then had the checks certified, and deposited them to his own account. On the 4th inst., he withdrew twenty thousand, and on Saturday the remainder. When the checks were presented for payment the forgery was discovered. A warrant was issued for Stokes' arrest.

## DETROIT.

**Hung His Own Self—Bonds of a New Railroad Guaranteed—Rev. Robert Colyer.**

DETROIT, Jan. 8.—George Harrison hung himself Friday at Saginaw City. Cause, whisky drinking.

On the same day and at the same place, a boy, named Buchanan, was found frozen dead in a box-car.

The Detroit and Milwaukee and Great Western roads have guaranteed the bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan railroad, which insures its speedy completion.

Rev. Robert Laird Colyer, of Chicago, preached to an immense audience in the Oper House to-night.

## TELEGRAMS.

A young man from Boston, named L. Hutchison, hung himself in Rochester, Minn., on Tuesday.

The Board of Health, of New Orleans has ordered the vaccination of all children attending the public schools there.

The Strangers' Chapel Methodist Church at Indianapolis was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss $13,000; insured for $7,000.

The Digby kidnapping case at New Orleans was concluded Saturday. The prisoners, Ellen Follen, Louisa Murray and George Bloss, were acquitted.

Governor Scott, of South Carolina, arrived in Richmond, Virginia, last night, from Washington, en route to Charleston, in view of militia and lynch-law troubles at Union, in that State.

A special dispatch from Madison, Wis., to the Milwaukie Sentinel gives no hope of the recovery of Judge Byron Paine, of the Supreme Court, who has been suffering for some time from erysipelas of the head.

## WASHINGTON.

**Grant Asks Congress to Pay the Expenses of His San Domingo Job.**

**Removal of Senator Vance's Disabilities Probable.**

**Rumors of a Reorganization of the State Department.**

**Too Late for Dominican Annexation to Come Before the Present Congress.**

**A Denial Regarding Changes in the Whisky and Tobacco Tax.**

**Etc., Etc., Etc.**

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE DOMINICAN BILL.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—President Baez has made a requisition of this Government for $150,000 in gold due for the second year's lease of the Bay of Samana, in Dominica. As the President has not this much money in the secret service fund, he has applied to the House Committee on Appropriations for the amount, which the chairman of that committee does not seem inclined to recommend in the absence of official estimates.

SENATOR VANCE.

A memorial from United States Senator elect Vance, of North Carolina, will be presented to Congress this week, asking for the removal of his political disabilities. A bill for his relief will probably pass at an early day, as several Republican Senators and quite a number of prominent Radical members of the House have said they would vote for it, including two or three from New England.

THE SAN DOMINGO QUESTION.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee, which was originally opposed to the San Domingo resolution which passed the Senate, has been manipulated by the powers at the other end of the avenue, and will to-morrow report the resolution and put it through the House, but it is now believed to be too late for the direct question of annexation to be acted on at this session.

FISH TO RETIRE.

It is reported that, in consideration of the support which General Banks and his colleagues give this scheme, Secretary Fish is to be allowed to execute his long-cherished desire to leave the Cabinet. In other words, the supporters of San Domingo, taking advantage of that desire, insist on a reorganization of the State Department.

THE WAR ON SUMNER.

Among the possibilities of the future is the publication of statements regarding Mr. Sumner's connection with the Alaska purchase, incidental to which he is supposed to have at the time indorsed Mr. Seward's proposition to annex San Domingo.

THE PRUSSIAN MISSION.

The recall of Minister Bancroft next month is said to be determined on. Representative Orth, of Indiana, who has been for many years a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, will, it is understood, be sent to Berlin to fill the vacancy.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The stationers of the country seem to be all aroused against the stamped envelope contracts of the Postoffice Department, and are sending memorials to Congressmen, asking for the passage of a law to prohibit that department from doing the business of stationers.

WHISKY AND TOBACCO TAX.

Members of the Ways and Means Committee ridicule the reports published in some of the papers, that an effort will be made at this session to increase the whisky tax or to materially modify the tax on tobacco. No such movement has been made in that committee.

MINISTER SCHENCK

entertained at his residence last night at dinner President Grant, Vice President Colfax, Sir Edward Thornton, Secretaries Boutwell, Creswell, and Delano, Gen. Garfield, ex-Attorney General Evarts, and Mr. Sam Ward, of New York.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE COMING CELEBRATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Large sums of money have been subscribed to render the proposed celebration, on the 20th and 21st of February, in Washington, successful. Arches are to be erected over Pennsylvania avenue and the line of this street thoroughly illuminated on the nights of those days. In addition to fast trotting horses, it is contemplated to have a procession of trades and troops of masquers and other public diversions, and also to invite the editors of the country to visit the city at that time, in order to have a grand re-union of the press.

## CINCINNATI.

**A Police Reform Agitated—The Parkersburg Bridge—Baby Smothered—County Commissioners, etc.**

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—The first engine passed over the Parkersburg bridge yesterday. Trains will pass by next Tuesday.

An infant was smothered in bed, Saturday night, in Providence street, by being wrapped too closely in bed-clothes.

Two or three distinct plans for complete reorganization of the city police are being agitated. Recent irregularities have made people here anxious for a change. A proposition to commit the whole of the subject to five commissioners, four to be elected and the Mayor to constitute the fifth, is meeting with considerable favor. The commissioners are to have the appointment and management of the police force so far as possible to remove it from political influences. Bills will be introduced into the Legislature this week.

Reliable informants say that a bill will be introduced and pressed abolishing, in counties containing cities of the first-class, the present Board of County Commissioners; the county to be divided into five districts—three city and two county—one Commissioner to be elected from each.

**Loss of an U. S. Steamer.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The United States steamer Saginaw went ashore on the morning of Saturday, Oct. 29th, on Ocean Island shoals, near Midway Island. Very few of the provisions were saved, though the ship did not entirely go to pieces until the 14th of November. On the 18th of November her executive officer, Lieut. Talbot, with sub-officers, started in a gig for the Sandwich Islands. After enduring incredible sufferings they reached Kania December 18. Quartermaster James Munn and John Andrew, sailors, drowned in the surf in landing. Their bodies were recovered. News was sent at once to Honolulu, and a schooner was sent by the American Minister with provisions and water. Two days later, the steamer Kitena, placed at disposal by the Government, was also dispatched. It is hoped she will arrive in season to save the lives of the wrecked crew, ninety in number, all of whom were on quarter rations, the island yielding nothing.

**A Kentuckian the Oldest Living Ex-Member of Congress.**

[Communication to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Hon. George Robertson, of Lexington, Ky., now in his eighty-first year, and present Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of his State, entered Congress at the December session 1815, contemporaneously with Governor Lumpkin. Judge Robertson remained in Congress a number of years, and is, I believe, the only survivor of the celebrated Missouri Compromise Congress. In 1827 he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeals, and in the fall of that year succeeded Chief Justice Boyle, one of the famous "old court" judges. He served as Chief Justice about sixteen years, when he resigned. Afterward he on sundry occasions represented Fayette county in the State Legislature, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In the summer of 1864, when in order to secure the election of the Radical candidate as Judge of the Court of Appeals from the second Appellate District, embracing one-fourth of the State, the infamous order of General Burbridge was issued, to strike the name of the Hon. Alvin Duvall, the people's choice, from the poll-books of the then pending election, Judge Robertson's name was substituted some thirty-six hours before the polling commenced, and he was triumphantly elected, so energetic were the people of the large district, and so anxious to defeat the election of a partisan to the high office, and to rebuke military despotism.

Judge Robertson's term will expire in August, 1872. He has been eminent in every position occupied by him, especially that of jurist, and notwithstanding his great age, he is as clear-minded and active in his laborious judicial duties as ever. The people of Kentucky are looking forward with regret to the time when his name will cease to figure in their judiciary.

## MISSOURI.

**Increasing Excitement over the Senatorship.**

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—The Democrat's special from Jefferson City, to-night, says considerable bitterness is springing up between F. P. Blair and Glover. Blair's friends claim sixty votes in caucus, and Glover's friends claim forty-five, while the Northwestern part of the State claims twenty-four for Judge Woodson, which will ultimately be given to Judge Norton. General Craig's withdrawal in favor of Woodson is said to be a cover for Norton, who expects to step in between Blair and Glover. Judge Norton was in lower house of Congress in early part of the war. Several members are receiving instructions from home to vote for Glover. Judge Wagner is the only recognized Republican candidate, and it is asserted that he can be elected if the Republicans will unite, as fifteen Democrats are relied upon to bolt on either Blair, Glover or Norton.

The Republican's special says that a Democratic caucus will be held on Tuesday night, and claims that Blair's chances for nomination are best at present.

Gov. Brown held a levee yesterday and was called upon by a number of citizens generally. He will be inaugurated at noon to-morrow.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

**Earthquake in Arequippa—Agitations in Bolivia—Spanish War Vessel at Aspinwall.**

PANAMA, Jan. 5.—A Spanish war vessel arrived at Aspinwall on the 5th to look out for filibusters but was too late, as a steamer and men left on the 31st ult.

Bolivia is agitated by the forces under General Morales, who is levying forced loans, and committing acts of violence where they are refused. Potosi has been sacked and partially burned. Arequippa was visited by an earthquake on the 21st ult. No lives lost. The railroad between Lima and Arequippa is nearly completed.

## PROGRESS.

**An Earnest Plea for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.**

CENTRAL KENTUCKY SPEAKS.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The introduction of the Cincinnati and Southern railroad into our Legislature will revive, no doubt, in full force, the animated discussion which its appearance provoked last year. Louisville will, perhaps, exert herself as before to defeat it, and many gentlemen who opposed it last year, although no especial friends to Louisville, may feel obliged to vote against it once more, on grounds of "State interest, safety and pride"(?)—so-called. Now, sir, I am about to present a view of this question, which I am well aware will meet with few sympathizers in Louisville, but which may awaken reflection in the minds of those who are more free from the influence of local interests and prejudices. Cincinnati offers to build a road through Kentucky, if granted the right of way, asking only that she be allowed to control it, inasmuch as she will own it. It will be her enterprise and her property, and therefore she wishes to manage it; to do as she will with her own. Does this seem unreasonable? Is there anything in this proposition which ought, justly and reasonably, to excite such a storm of indignation as this proposition has invoked? An Ohio city, noted for the enterprise, energy, and shrewdness of its population, offers to spend a portion of its wealth in Kentucky for Kentucky's benefit—offers to exert this energy, enterprise, and tact in aid of a people who need it certainly as much as the population of any State in this great Union, and the offer is rejected. The first men in point of wealth, influence, and standing of that city are made trustees and managers of the great work—the services of men like Miles Greenwood and R. M. Bishop, and Messrs. Hooper and Heidelbach are offered to Kentucky, and Kentucky surely needs and deplorably lacks such men, and the offer is refused; nay, more is made a pretext for opposition to the measure. An opportunity to naturalize, as it were, men of patriotism, integrity and ability, unsurpassed in the nation, is scornfully rejected. It is said that Cincinnati will "put the road up to auction," and build it, eventually, with donations made by the counties through which it will run. What objection can there possibly be to that? Have not the people of these counties a right to use their own money in their own way? But it will set a precedent, urge some sensitive legislators, that may be injurious. What sort of precedent, pray? Why, a precedent that ought by all means to be established, and strictly followed—a precedent that will put this State and people on the highway to fortune—which will induce wealth and prosperity—which will contribute to the eradication of prejudice and ignorance—which will elevate the tone and status of Kentucky. A precedent, in short, that men of sense, energy, and liberality from other States, may come here and give us what we lack, and that we may aid them in so doing, to the best of our lights and means. Welcome all such precedents that will secure to Kentucky and her councils the qualities which have made other States great. Mr. Editor, is it proper that mere local, petty, vulgar feeling and jealousy should obstruct a great enterprise like this? If this shall become the rule, there will be little improvement henceforth, and small hope will remain of further progress and enlightenment. Can permanent success ever attach to individuals, parties or communities which adopt this narrow and selfish policy? Will not the sympathies of the wise and the good always be estranged from them, and their aid always be denied them? I might accumulate striking examples of the great truth that civilization has been achieved only by the war upon, and victory over, all such prejudices. Very often it has been saved or advanced by the forcible, and, to a superficial view, wrongful, subjugation of one people by another, just as a sound philosophy is the sum of the triumphs of wide and exhaustive experimental investigation over mere theories in physical science, and of pure reason over dogmas or legend in moral truth. A people or a community which will refuse to do or to learn must be taught or coerced. Such is the law of civilization. Selfishness may be the rule, but ever and anon, in the grand march of destiny—in the resistless roll of the ages bearing on the race—come the exceptions to the rule, and the laggards and the bigots are startled by a summons they cannot deny, and confronted with a power they may strive in vain to oppose. Progress, improvement is the highest and strongest impulse to which humanity is subject. They are the wise who recognize and obey it, and they who do not feel or neglect its quickening spirit must be overthrown or thrust aside. When we meet in history with instances of an effete and bigoted people being subjected to the power and dominion of a wiser and more generous people—one better capable of advancing the interests of mankind; imbued with more general aspirations; intent upon elevating to a loftier level the standard of humanity—do we sympathize with the vanquished, beaten because their ignorance and weakness made such a fate in such a contest inevitable, or with the victor, whose mission of discipline and melioration had already registered his success among the decrees of destiny? Does any reader regret that the Greek repulsed the Persian? That the Roman first subjugated the brave, but ruder and less capable, tribes of the peninsula, and then became lord of the world, because master and disseminator of its civilization? If Ali and Kaled and Tavik and the other thousands of Mahomet's fierce disciples burst from their deserts with sword and koran, to slaughter and devastate where they cannot convert, do we not wish them well in their conflict with the fouler superstitions and corrupter populations of Asia, and yet pant for their defeat and extermination when Charles Martel, champion of a purer faith and protector of the just, regenerated civilization of Europe, meets them on the field of Tours? Is there any reflecting and philosophic mind which fails to wish the German success to-day in his effort to teach, even with fire and blood, a higher and stronger international law? Does there live, even among our Southern brethren themselves, a man who can dispassionately, and from a candid, Catholic standpoint, consider events, who will not, in his heart, acknowledge that, whatever seeming injustice and wrong may have been wrought by the war for the union and its success, it was nevertheless a great boon to freedom and humanity?

None but idiots and fanatics will deny to the Southern people courage, fortitude and honesty of conviction and purpose; but is there not in the Northern success and domination a guarantee of a loftier and brighter civilization, a grander and more satisfactory future for the nation? And in this very contest between Cincinnati on the one side, representing the progress that will not be stayed, the genius of improvement and its energies, and a certain class in Kentucky on the other side, honest, no doubt, but tainted with the bigotry which unhappily still lingers in the State, impairing the usefulness of otherwise good men—in this struggle can the friends of progress avoid wishing success to the former? I wish to institute no comparison between Ohio and Kentucky, but I would wish to see Kentucky learn of Ohio. And if this great enterprise be consummated, then the more liberal spirited Kentuckians who are willing to discard State and local prejudices for the sake of a great railroad, under the tuition of the men whom Cincinnati has placed in charge of it, may learn to do great things for Kentucky.

A UNION DEMOCRAT.

**The Ohio Legislature.**

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 8.—The Senate yesterday adopted a resolution instructing the Ohio Senators and Representatives in Washington to oppose the proposition to sell the United States arsenal and grounds at Columbus, O.

A bill was introduced in the House authorizing the Board of Equalization to reduce the total of the late real estate appraisement in Ohio to the sum of two hundred million dollars.

A resolution was offered in the House requesting Congress to retransfer the territory on which the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, is located, to Ohio, the object being to permit the inmates thereof to vote at the State elections.

## BISMARCK'S BLUNDER.

**A Close View of the European Situation—The Vultures that Were Hatched at Sedan—The Vaulting Ambition that Overleaps Itself—France on Her Feet Again.**

MRS. LINCOLN IN LONDON.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

LONDON, Dec. 22, 1870.

The topic still uppermost here is not perhaps the topic I can touch upon with the greatest satisfaction to your readers, whose main requirement concerning the great military duel, fighting in the presence of so many spectators that at any moment may become participants, is news rather than disquisitions, the bottoms of which may fall out before they reach the ocean, much more before they cross it; and the news you of course get fresh day by day by the cable. So I do not see that I can prudently have much to do with the topic of the hour, although I would not altogether strip it. It would be easy to dwell on that alone. But I will confine myself at present to a single point of the wide theme. And on that point I shall be very rash, in the estimation of some of your judicious readers.

The London correspondent of the New York World, I observe, tells an anecdote of Count Bismarck, which, if true, ought to be, so far at least as the policy goes. "The other day," says the correspondent, "at a dinner party given by Bismarck, he was complimented by some of his guests upon the great fame he had already secured, and upon the certainty that he would be immortal as the first statesman of this century. Bismarck received these congratulations with gravity, and thus replied: 'I am by no means certain of what you say; I have too long yet to live; were I as old as Moltke, now, I should have no fears; he is so old that he must soon die, and it is not at all probable that in the short life he has left to him he will make any blunder that will rob him of his fame. But I am still young, and the chances are ninety-nine to a hundred that before I die I shall make such a fool of myself that all the good things I have done will be forgotten. I am not sure in fact that the blunder has not been already made!'" This, it must be owned, is not bad. I fear it is hardly bad enough to be wholly true. "I am not sure in fact that the blunder has not been already made" is good, as Polonious would say. Assuming the anecdote to be authentic, Count Bismarck at last has evidently caught a glimpse of what the bulk of Christendom saw at first with moderate completeness. His intimation is but too correct. The blunder has in fact been already made. Sedan put into his hands the power of making peace on the basis, at the very lowest, of an adequate pecuniary compensation for the pecuniary losses of his country. Such a peace would have given Germany, according to the way of nations, indemnity for the past, and security for the future would have lain in the prestige of the victory thus sealed, supported by the strength which achieved the victory, and crowned by the moderation, magnanimity, and genuine statesmanship that remained content with it. Such a peace, though offered to him, he refused to accept. Then the blunder was made. The immediate consequences of making it we have all seen; and we may foresee some of the mediate consequences, among the least of which few can fail to detect the personal calamity which Count Bismarck is represented as foreboding.

Undoubtedly the foreboding will be verified, whether he lives to experience the verification or not. From the blunder which he made on the morrow of Sedan will issue forth a brood of evils to Europe in general and to Germany in particular, in the midst of which, beyond doubt, all "the good things" he has done "will be forgotten." The first-born of this deadly brood now stalks abroad under shelter of the gratuitous prolongation of the war. Sooner or later the war, with its deepening horrors, will probably subside into what may be called a peace, but what in reality will be simply a hollow truce, during which France will reconstitute her government, reorganize her armies, and in all other ways prepare at the earliest practicable moment to return with interest the disgrace that Germany will have inflicted on her, while Germany herself, cognizant of all this preparation, will be forced to maintain a defensive attitude on offensive ground. Out of this situation, it is easy to see beforehand, there will arise among the Germans widespread discontent, running into positive disaffection, which will be abundantly nourished by the mutual jealousy of the constituent States, itself fed afresh by the disposition of the conquered provinces in the territorial system of the Confederation. Furthermore, these great and active elements of internal dissension, it is reasonable to assume, will be intensified and augmented by the means used to repress them. Besides, it is not improbable that the awakened lust of foreign conquest, coinciding with the domestic exigencies growing out of the disposition of the spoils of Alsace and Lorraine, will prompt the annexation of Luxembourg and German Switzerland, whereby, if by no other means, external complications will be added to internal dissensions. Meanwhile, the army system to which the victory of Germany is in the main ascribed, will be all but certain to give way under the long continued, simultaneous strain of war and of peace, superadding military collapse to internal dissensions and external complications. The upshot will be that, by the time France is prepared to renew hostilities, Germany will be thoroughly unprepared, insomuch that France will speedily turn the tables on her, recovering the lost provinces, extending the French boundary to the Rhine, and, it may be, knocking down the new Empire about the ears of its vainglorious founders. I know not what "good things" Count Bismarck has done, but, whatever they are, evils such as these may well efface the remembrance of them all. And they infallibly will.

But this is not, perhaps, the worst aspect of the case. The sum of these evils may be reached by a short cut. I have taken it for granted that Germany, in the first instance, will consummate the disgrace she is inflicting on France. There is, however, a possibility that France will wipe out the disgrace before it is consummated. The army of Paris far exceeds the beleaguering army in numbers, and steadily approaches it in effectiveness. In the like relation stand the relieving armies of the provinces to the supporting armies of the invader. A successful sortie by the army of Paris, leading to its timely junction with the relieving armies of the provinces, and followed by the retreat of the invading armies, if not by their annihilation, is very legibly recorded in the chapter of possibilities. Whether or not it will be transferred to the chapter of certainties I need not now inquire. The chapter of certainties, no matter how made up, will be found fatal to the hopes of Count Bismarck. The extinction of his fame is unmistakably written in the Book of Fate.

I will add a bit of private news, not without interest to numerous Americans, and then dispatch this letter, the shortness of which may atone for the unconscionable length of my last. Mrs. Lincoln, who is at present in London, has just left our apartments, being an old acquaintance of the other and better one of us. Her friends at home, I am assured, would hardly recognize her. Reduced in flesh, and impaired in health, she seems completely rejuvenated, if indeed rejuvenation may be affirmed without offence of one who has never yet been old. She is in London for the purpose of placing her son "Tod" at school. This purpose accomplished, she proposes, I believe, to join her friend Mrs. Bishop Simpson at Rome, and make with her the tour of Italy. Mrs. Lincoln, strange as it may sound to those who know her only through the slanders of the Republican press, is a very intelligent and agreeable woman. It is impossible to know her without feeling that she has been cruelly wronged by those who should have been among the first to protect her.

## FOREIGN SKETCHES.

**A Fisherman's Luck—The Population about Mentone—Woman's Rights in Southern France—The Sirocco and its Cargo of Quails—The War and its Heritage of Hate—The Pope—The Cost of Traveling and Living in Europe—Free Trade—Interesting Details, &c.**

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

MENTONE, Dec. 2, 1870.

I would not give a button for a fisherman who would sit idle when he saw a fine sheet of water before him, even if he knew there was no fish in it the day before. In the broad expanse of clear blue waters there is something attractive, and we spend hours uselessly trolling or casting our bait in anticipation of a glorious nibble. Scientific men told me that the mountain formations evidenced volcanic action, because there were no relics of animal life in the geological strata; that there was no sea-weed, and, therefore, no feeding-grounds for the fish, and that none could be caught in this vicinity. In spite of experience and science I would try it. I spent hours of zealous pursuit; I lost many hooks and floats and portions of line, which the cunning rocks took away from me; I tried every variety of bait, and after a week I gave it up, having caught one fish of the perch species, about four inches long, which I estimated to have cost me just four dollars cash, besides the value of my time. There are good fish here, however, which are caught in nets—the sea bass, mullet, sheepshead, mackerel, whiting, sardines, &c. They sell high—an average of about 30 cents a pound. To make your mouth water I tell you the prices of nice fresh figs, 3 cents a dozen, oranges 6 cents a dozen, grapes 6 to 8 cents a pound.

The women here seem to be very industrious and always at work. The men lounge about or collect in groups, chattering and gesticulating. Earning about thirty cents a day, the women make two trips to the mountain-side, to gather lemons or oranges, bringing them in heavy baskets on their heads, and walking at a pace which I could not undertake to make without any load. They balance these heavy burdens in the manner our negroes used to "tote" cotton-baskets on the plantations, and without touching the hand to either side. The loads are tremendous, some times being, I should think, over 100 pounds.

As they trudge along, some lazy masculine will saunter by, and the indignation of some feminine member of my family will rise beyond control—"the lazy dogs! why don't they do the work instead of allowing the poor women to do it?" and "why are they not in the army, if they won't work?" "I wish I had the control of affairs for a few days," &c., &c. One reason that they are not in the army is that their feelings are those of indifference. They are not French so much as Italian. Indeed, in the last week at Nice, the insubordination was so great when they were calling out the mobiles who had been ordered to the front, that several were shot as examples and to enforce discipline. They had refused to make their appearance in camp. I suppose some of the rest will now go with more alacrity, if not more cheerfully. They may escape bullets by going to the front, but cannot do so if they persistently remain at home.

In a short time we shall have, with the siroccos, the multitude of quails which annually migrate from Africa and are killed by thousands with sticks and stones. The sportsmen of this neighborhood shoot immense numbers of thrushes in the olive trees. Not having eaten any of them, I cannot say whether they are flavored with the olive or not.

All France is alive with excitement over the battles now raging along the Loire, the first encounters in which have been French successes. It will be a tremendous struggle, for the French have certainly 200,000 men massed in front of Orleans, with 50,000 at Nevers, and at least 100,000 more at various points near their left flank. The Prussians have 200,000 men, with supports from the army around Paris. It is probable that pigeons have before this carried the news to Trochu, and that he is making a battle also at one or more points. The French have fully as many good troops now as the Prussians, and if this is not a combined effort and a successful one, it will be almost a death-blow to French hopes. Gen. D'Aurelles de Paladine, now the commander-in-chief of all the armies outside of Paris, has proved himself to be a good officer. When Bourbaki was ordered to take the command, two months ago, he refused to supersede D'Aurelles, saying he was the proper man for the position. The distrust of the Reds is most lamentably displayed now in directing Bourbaki to give up his army in the north and to take the Eighteenth corps in the army of the Loire. But if he accepts the command, one good will arise from that. It will make that corps do its duty splendidly, and thus add to the efficacy of the entire army.

The legacy of the Germans to their children will be seen from the following incident:

In Paris the streets were blocked up the other day by a mass of spectators who had formed a square. Penetrating through the crowd the object was apparent. About a hundred little boys, of seven or eight, armed with toy chassepots, were going through the manual. The commanding officer, aged ten, was maneuvering them with the gravity and precision of an old sergeant. The presence of such a vast audience made no impression upon him. His thoughts were occupied with more serious things—and the evolutions! that of the mobiles, the complete exercise with the bayonet, accompanied by the double leaps to the front, to the rear, and the various skillful parries. All these cults, with attentive ears, awaited for and executed the commands to perfection. They are growing up in the midst of a vast fortress, inspired by the hatred of their fathers towards the Prussians, and taking time by the forelock, they are perfecting the French legions, which fifteen years hence will seek their revenge upon the soil of Germany.

The Pope has launched all the maledictions of the church against Victor Emanuel and all his aiders and abettors, counselors or advisers. Its publication has been prohibited in Italy, and several papers which inserted it in Latin were summarily suppressed. We now see it in the papers of other countries. The King and his government evidently don't like the anathema. The Pope's assertion that he could have no liberty as the Head of the Catholic Church has thus been verified within a very short space of time, as the power of the government is leveled at his first effort of independence.

It may be useful to some of your readers contemplating a visit to Europe to know the prices of traveling and other expenses. I will take the trip, commencing at New York, on the highest vessel, say $130 in gold. In Ireland and Scotland the hotel expenses will be about $2 50 a day for each person. From Cork via the Lake of Killarney to Dublin costs $10; ditto to Giant's Causeway via Belfast, $10; $3 to Glasgow, $1 50 to Loch Lomond, $1 50 to Edinburgh, $2 to Stirling, $1 50 to Melrose. These are merely samples to show the relative expense of traveling certain distances. The actual railroad fare to thoroughly ransack Scotland would not exceed $75. A ten-hours' travel in an express train from Edinburgh or Glasgow to London costs $17 50. In London it is decidedly better that a family should take apartments rather than go to a hotel. The keeper of the lodgings hires these furnished rooms at prices varying according to location as well as the time of the year. During the fashionable season from February to 1st August the prices are fully fifty per cent. higher. But to take my own case: For $15 a week, commencing the last of August, I had a nice parlor and three bed-rooms. In the season the same would have been $25. For all the necessary supplies of provisions, which I ordered myself, for cooking, fuel, lights, groceries, attendants, &c., my total weekly bills amounted to less than $50. This does not of course include carriages, wine, theaters, &c., which amount always in proportion to the taste of the individual. I had every thing that I wanted and lived as well as at home, and better and more satisfactorily than I could have done at the hotels, which would have charged me double, if not three times, the amount. This was for a family of four adults and two children. A family can live well in London at the rate of $2 each per day, handsomely for $3 each, and luxuriously for $4 each person per day. In many of the country towns the prices are of course even lower. Every article of clothing is far below our standard of prices. Ladies' silks, far superior to anything ever seen in Louisville, sell at $2 a yard, and magnificent silk velvets at $4. Dress-makers in London charge $5 for making a dress, and in the best shops of Paris $10. Trimmings that would cost $100 in the United States can be easily bought here for $20. Is there no remedy for this? Yes! Let the women all turn free-traders and compel the men to elect Democrats, who can change existing prohibition tariffs.

On the continent it costs you less, as a rule, than in England. The railroad fare from London to Paris or to Brussels is $12. We will leave Paris out of view under present circumstances. In Belgium and Germany, as a general rule, $2 per head will cover the daily hotel expenses. Only half the amount of baggage is allowed in comparison with England, and the extra baggage is heavily taxed and promptly collected. The allowance is fifty-six pounds each. In Switzerland nothing. In peace times there is a *petite vitesse* express, which carries luggage everywhere at far less than our institutions do and at about the regular freight rates ruling between Louisville and New York. Three heavy trunks, for instance, say five hundred pounds, cost $2 25 for a distance of one hundred and sixty miles. So no old traveler will think of carrying his trunks around with him, but ships them from place to place. In Switzerland the cost of living is cheap, and the hotels will average about $1 60 a day. From London via Brussels, Cologne, Coblentz, Mayence, Francfurt, Heidelberg, Carlsruhe, Basel and Lausanne to Geneva the railroad fare per head is about $35. The railroad fare to ransack Germany in every direction would not exceed $150 each, and not over $75 for the whole of Switzerland. From my experience in Europe I would say that it requires sixteen months to make a proper and satisfactory trip. And for a party of four adults it would cost about $10,000 for the necessary traveling expenses, with every comfort. It would comprise these items:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Passengers from New York... | $520 | 15 day |
| Travel in Ireland | 240 | 30 .. |
| Expenses in Ireland | 300 | |
| Travel in Scotland | 140 | 30 .. |
| Expenses in Scotland | 300 | |
| Travel in England | 500 | 30 ... |
| Expenses in England | 300 | |
| Expenses in London | 300 | 30 .. |
| Travel in Belgium | 120 | 15 .. |
| Expenses in Belgium | 120 | |
| Travel in Holland | 120 | 15 .. |
| Expenses in Holland | 120 | |
| Travel in Germany | 600 | 60 .. |
| Expenses in Germany | 480 | |
| Travel in Switzerland | 300 | 60 .. |
| Expenses in Switzerland | 480 | |
| Travel in Austria | 300 | 30 .. |
| Expenses in Austria | 240 | |
| Travel in Italy | 400 | 60 .. |
| Expenses in Italy | 480 | |
| Travel in France | 500 | 30 .. |
| Expenses in France | 240 | |
| Expenses in Paris | 600 | 60 .. |
| Carriages, &c. | 600 | |
| Expenses home | 600 | 15 .. |
| | $10,000 | 16 mos. |

It would be beyond my powers of calculation to make any estimate of the necessary expenditure for outside purchases if there should be one or more acquisitive ladies in the party.

**An Irishman Tried for Amputating a Chinaman's Queue.**

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 8th.]

The examination of Mike Fitzgerald for cutting off a lock of Ah Foon's hair, at Trowbridge's slaughter-house, a few days since, took place in the Police Court yesterday morning. Ah Foon was accompanied by Hon. I. J. Allen, late Consul to China, and Lung Ah Chee, the superintendent of the tea department of W. W. Hanly & Co.'s grocery, who interpreted Ah Foon's evidence for the court. The testimony, as translated, was about as follows:

Lung Ah Chee—We Chineyman pass ze big hog-house; saw so many hogs; astonished; went in; about ninety in shop; looked at "Melican" man cut big hog; astonished; saw "Melican" man take hold of queue; took knife and cut it.

Ah Foon here produced that portion of his queue that had been cut off, and handed it to Judge Straub. His Honor asked Fitzgerald why he cut it off.

Fitzgerald said: "Well, yer Honor, I saw a crowd of boys and this here Chinee coming in. I never saw the likes of that thing afore, and I did not know what it was. Everybody was laughing at it, and I went on working. I saw his tail a hanging on the back, and cut it off. I didn't know what it was; thought some of the boys had tied it on him."

Mr. Allen explained to the court the relations that exist between a Chinaman and his queue. The loss of the appendage was a great disgrace to the unfortunate individual, and considered as a brand of felony. No Chinaman without a queue is considered a fit associate for any of his people.

Fitzgerald was found guilty of the charge of assault and battery, and remanded to the workhouse for sentence to-morrow morning.

## THE FLYING TRAPEZE.

**A Shuddering Audience in a Cincinnati Theater.**

"NOT CAUGHT."

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 8th.]

The dress-circle and parquette of the National were densely crowded yesterday on the occasion of the *apres midi* performance by the vaudeville company. Everything had passed off satisfactorily through the various pleasing acts of the different artists in their specialties, up to the last of the olio entertainment and the ugly trapeze business was on. A man and woman, known as Monsieur and Madame Sanyeah (originally Senyah—Haynes spelled backward, we believe) were doing their dangerous acts very calmly, on the pendant bars thirty or forty feet above the foot-lights. Not all the eyes of the audience were strained to catch their every motion, for little children hid their heads behind their mothers, occasionally, and some of the ladies took occasion to use their handkerchiefs very freely.

When the bundle of nerve and muscle, done up in the shape of a symmetrical man, with his head down, and only holding himself by his strength to keep his legs well bent, and thus grip the bar back of his knees, caught the woman by the ankles and threw her out and down, head first, the breathing of the audience was very faint. At that moment the bloods of the front seats forgot the shapely swelling of the limbs of the woman as thrown boldly out in tights and spangles, and rubbed the perspiration that insisted on oozing from the palms of their hands. An old gentleman remarked "That's brutal," and a middle-aged lady said to her husband, "Oh, I want to go home." The fiddlers fiddled on, however; the woman descended, passed through the parquette, took her place on the perch at the front of the second tier, and grasped the bar of the trapeze. The man caught himself by the wrist of his legs to the smaller bar, far up above the orchestra, and held the trapeze to which the woman was to catch by her feet, in the two angles made by the ropes and the bar; the orchestra struck up a faster tune, the woman launched out and sailed over the heads of the people, threw her legs out within the ropes held by the man, let go the flying bar, and came down head first—but safe.

We have described this performance thus minutely that the reader may have some idea of what followed. The last and closing feat led the man to do just what the woman had done, the bar to which he was to catch hanging from the ceiling, however, but in the same position as that he had held for the woman—but the woman was to take the awful voyage with him—fastened to him by wristlets.

The woman was on the perch ahead of the man, leaving him up in his old position to carefully adjust the ropes and bars—a very necessary operation, as the reader will readily understand.

He did his work carefully, descended and soon joined the woman on the little platform. The man grasped the "flying trapeze" firmly, as the woman passed her hands through the wristlets and clasped them around his neck, and then, with his own life and hers depending on his grip of hands and feet, launched out in the long swing. It was very pretty and very graceful—as handsome a picture as one can well imagine, these fine specimens of masculine and feminine physical beauty, sailing through the air in a grand curve, the woman hanging loosely at the back of the man, whose legs were being thrown forward to the landing place. The distance was accomplished in, say two seconds; the man's body had passed between the two ropes, he had thrown his legs out to catch as he came back, and trust all to his feet and those two angles; and in another second he would have been dashed to the pit head first, with his own weight and the woman's. In the instant allowed them to see and know, the audience saw that the man's right foot, as he came back, head downward, was not caught. One could see and feel the great throb of horror that went through the audience, and hear the painful gulping of its breath as the thought flashed through every mind, "Has he lost his grip?" The athlete must have instinctively felt, as he threw his legs apart, that he would miss it, for even as he almost loosened the grasp of his right hand, he was seen to fix it again with a convulsive movement that did not escape an eye that looked upon him. The strain upon him was terrible as he came back, still clinging with his hands to the trapeze, and the woman at his back. His left foot caught and twisted him, and the jar and jerk with which their added weight brought the swinging trapeze back in its opposite movement was frightfully suggestive of what might have been. In the next minute, as the trapeze and its double burden swept forward again, with its now helpless burden, a dozen hands in the parquette were raised to catch the woman's heels and release her. This was accomplished rather awkwardly, owing to the delicacy of the men, all of whom seemed to think that it would be very improper to grasp the woman by the hip or thighs and release her, easily and speedily.

An amusing feature of the affair was the conduct of the leader of the orchestra. Had there been a fall he would probably have been crushed. As he looked up and saw the slip and heard the jerk he sprang from his perch and whirled around like a top—but he never missed a note. He was frightened and felt it necessary that he should know what was going on—but he kept on fiddling! This trouble and excitement over, the Sanyeahs went back to their stand, started out again and accomplished their task successfully, as they have a hundred times and more.

## ON A DRUNK.

**How Grant's Brother Came to Get That Drubbing.**

[From the Chicago Times.]

It was stated in the Times of Tuesday that Mr. Grant had been assaulted by a Mr. Atwood, keeper of a restaurant on Clark street. Mr. Atwood called at The Times office and made the following statement concerning his interview with the brother of the President:

He came into my place about 12 o'clock on Monday night, accompanied by a young, stoutish-looking man. They sat down at a table, ordered two drinks, first, and then raw oysters. The place was crowded. Hooley's was just out; Hooley and his party were there. The man called Grant was taken sick and vomited pretty bad. I didn't want to send a waiter to him, so I went myself, and said: "I guess you had better go out and get the air, you will feel better; you have been drinking, and the warm air has caused your sickness." He said: "I will in a minute, as quick as I eat these." I sent a woman to mop up the floor and went back to my desk. When the little fellow accompanying Grant came up with his check of 65 cents, he gave me 30 cents. I said, "I want 35 cents more." He said, "I'll get it," and started to go down stairs. I said, "You seem to be a gentleman, but you haven't paid the balance." He then spoke to Grant, and Grant came up and threw down a $5 bill, which I changed. The little fellow said, "You have insulted President Grant's brother." I said, "I am sorry; I don't intend to insult anybody; I don't make my living by insulting people." I was very busy and didn't pay much attention to them, when Grant said, "I can buy this whole place." I said, "All right, its for sale; I am always ready for a sale." I thought if it was Grant's brother he might be willing to pay a good price for it. I turned around for a moment, and they went out. Did not see him again till about 2 o'clock in the morning. After closing the place I went out with Mr. Gilbert, when we met a man I took to be Mr. Grant. He said: "All gone?" Mr. Gilbert said: "Yes, sir;" then Mr. Grant said: "It's too late to get anything to eat; where is Mr. Atwood?" Mr. Gilbert said: "He has gone home." He passed on toward Randolph street, and we went to the cafe d'Europe to get something to eat, but found it closed. I bid Mr. Gilbert good night and went home. I suppose Mr. Grant went out with it engraved on his skull that I had insulted him, and, when somebody hit him on the bugle, he felt sure that Atwood did it. Mr. Grant was very civil; that little fellow made all the talk.

**Homicide in Warren County.**

[From Bowling Green Democrat.]

Saturday morning, the 24th ult., at an early hour, a fearful homicide occurred in the neighborhood of Scaggs' Mill, in this county. The circumstances of the deed, as related to us, were about as follows: Two men, named Crack Herrington and James Ingram, with their wives, have been occupying a single room in the same house. Ingram had been rather intemperate for some time, and for several days prior to the 24th, ult. he had been constantly in a state of intoxication. During the night of the 23d, he did not go to bed, but remained in his chair about the fire. In the morning early, he became somewhat boisterous, and threatened to throw a child of Mr. Herrington into the fire, whereupon Mrs. Herrington severely rebuked him. Ingram then turned upon Mrs. Herrington, cursing her and declaring that he would cut her throat. In the meantime, Herrington was still in the bed, and he said to Ingram that he must behave himself. In response to Herrington's remark, Ingram declared that he would kill him, and approached the bed with a large knife drawn, as if he designed to use it upon Herrington, whereupon the latter seized a hatchet and with it struck Ingram three blows about the head, which resulted in a speedy death. Mr. Herrington was arraigned before Judge Wilkerson, of Woodburn, and after undergoing an examining trial, was discharged, the homicide being justifiable. Col. J. P. Bates appeared as counsel for the defense, and George Cooksey, our able County Attorney, for the prosecution. This case furnishes only another instance of the ruinous effects of intemperance.

☞ English papers deny that the government has ordered sixty batteries of Gatling guns to be made in the United States. Twelve guns only have been ordered, and they will be constructed in England.

☞ Scientific experiments, made by Prof. Rood, of Columbia College, demonstrates the duration of a flash of lightning to be about 1 500th part of a second.

## OUR TALK.

**German Language in the United States.**

[From the Pittsburg Commercial.]

Those German-Americans who believe that the German language is destined to flourish forever as a popular speech in this country are able to make a considerable show of argument in favor of their belief. For instance, one of these sanguinely hopeful Teutons has lately put one reason for his faith in the form of a question, which strikes the reader with some force. With comparatively few German schools, and he might have said for a long time with few or no German newspapers, the language has maintained itself in Pennsylvania for two hundred years as a living speech, so that even now descendants of the first settlers of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and even of the seven generation speak German, belong to German churches and read German books and newspapers. How many hundred years, then, may the language be expected to be kept alive in the Western States, where there are German schools many and good, while others are constantly being founded, and where the educated German element, ecclesiastical and secular, exerts an ever-increasing influence?

The facts alleged, as we think, are not so logically powerful as they may seem, when unconditionally stated. They certainly do not justify the confidence with which they are sometimes insisted upon. In the first place, the Pennsylvania generations of the past were slow people. Those of English descent were slow; the German-Americans were still slower. Only a few years have elapsed since the former became awake to the importance of common schools and other needful reforms. Within a very short time not a few prejudices have vanished from among them, which had been transmitted as sacred things from the days of William Penn. We need hardly say that the Pennsylvania Germans in the rural districts, and especially in districts peopled wholly or chiefly by themselves, are known to have retained with peculiar tenacity many notions and usages long ago laid aside by their relatives in the old country. In the villages and towns, on the other hand, and in all neighborhoods largely English, the Germans have extensively adopted the language and customs of their English neighbors, almost if not entirely ceasing to be German in every respect but blood. Nothing but isolation has kept any of the descendants of the early emigrants from becoming thorough Americans. And where the German language has been maintained as a living speech, it is not the language of books or of cultivated society, but a mere dialect, or else a mongrel mixture of German and English.

## LOYAL CANADA.

**The Fallacy of All Annexation Hopes.**

REMARKS OF A BRITISH M. P.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, M. P. for East Gloucestershire, recently delivered a lecture upon Canada at Badbrook Hall, Stroud, under the auspices of the Conservative Association of the riding. Sir Michael visited Canada in the early part of the year, and the first part of his lecture was devoted to an interesting description of what he saw while here. He then proceeded:

"I wish to read now a few words to you, which I wrote on the spot, about Canadian politics. I want to read the very words, although they will take a little longer, because I think impressions imbibed in the country itself are more worth hearing than anything I could compose or say some time after I have left it. [Cheers.] I hear a good deal about Canadian politics, and the question of England's connection with the colonies is much discussed here now, and there appears to be one feeling of dislike to the Times' article offering independence, and to the policy as expounded by the Colonial Office, pointing in the same direction. People are disgusted with what they think a device on the part of England to get rid of them; and they are intensely loyal to the Old Country—(cheers)—especially to the Queen and her family—(renewed cheering)—far more enthusiastic in this way than Englishmen are, and I was told that, as a rule, no one would stand a chance of election by any constituency in Canada who was in favor of independence or annexation to the States, and every one says if these colonies are thrown off now independence is impossible. They are not strong enough to stand alone, and would be bullied by the United States until they agreed to annexation. Then would come the question for us whether it would not be a source of greater weakness for England to have the maritime population of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (which is said to be larger than that of the United States' ports) against her in a war with the United States than to have them, and a population of five millions on her side, although, with the long frontier of Canada to defend. This maritime population would be of enormous advantage to the States, for theirs is decaying, if not gone already; and at present every man in these colonies would fight for us against the States. I was told, too, that the mercantile marine of the Dominion, the really important element in a naval war, ranked as the third in the world—being larger than France. When the Fenians broke into Canada, ten thousand volunteers were called for; forty thousand came forward in forty-eight hours. Two thousand five hundred of the Grand Trunk employees are volunteers, and strangely enough none are more loyal than the French population. At Quebec, which is very French, an insignificant 'annexation meeting' had been held, and I saw the walls in one or two places chalked 'annexation without delay,' 'annexation before starvation,' &c.; but the words were in English and not French. Captain Labelle, captain of the St. Lawrence steamer Quebec, a regular Frenchman, was quite enthusiastic in his loyalty and hatred of Mr. Bright, whom, however, he rather confused with Mr. Gladstone. He (the captain) was a candidate for a French constituency, and expected to be elected by acclamation. There can be no doubt that the Canadians would fight, but there ought to be more preparation. The country has a natural defense in the hard winter, but a few iron-clads ought to be placed on the St. Lawrence and lakes for the summer, and Montreal should be defended by a chain of forts on the south bank of the river, much as Quebec is now. It is naturally rather well placed for defense, being on a large island.' Since I wrote this, Parliament has sanctioned a guarantee to the Canadian Government for borrowing money to enable them to do this. [Cheers.] Some manufacturers fancy they might, if united to the States, either by a Zollverein or politically, have a fresh market for their goods, and protection against any competition from Europe; but they forget that the States would never allow this, unless Canada shared in their heavy taxation. There is an import duty now of ten per cent. on English as on other goods entering Canada, but no duty that can be called protective. Sir F. Hincks said that Canada takes her share of European immigration in the proportion of her population to that of the United States, and explained the emigration from Canada to the States by saying that Halifax and Canada have become favorite routes to the States from Europe. Ottawa was objected to as the Dominion capital by everybody, and Montreal preferred; and they thought this would yet come. I attended a banquet given at Montreal, at which there were several members of the Canadian Government. Nothing could exceed the evident loyalty of the whole company, and their strong attachment to England. The opposition members were no exception; indeed the opposition party is quite as loyal as the Government. Every allusion of the kind was more cheered than anything else, and when Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, the Provincial Premier of Upper Canada, proposed my health as an English M. P., every one seemed intensely delighted with what I could not help saying, that, while such feelings prevailed in Canada, we in England, if we only knew it, should never wish to separate from them. [Cheers.] The 'Independence' party is nothing either in Upper or Lower Canada. About this time the two principal agitators of this scheme, Mr. Young and Mr. Huntingdon, held a meeting at a small place called Waterloo, and spoke in favor of independence; but they did not venture to take a vote, and were completely answered by a Mr. Chamberlin, who seems to have had the meeting with him. No one ever speaks or writes in favor of 'annexation' to the States, and among the many Canadian newspapers I have not come across a single one in favor of 'independence.' At Ottawa I met Col. Robertson Ross, brother of Maj. Robertson, of Gloucester, who is Adjutant General of militia in Canada, and had just returned from a kind of general inspection. He gave the force a very good character, said they were forty thousand strong, were dressed like our militia, drilled together in summer for eight days only, but separately in winter in the drill-sheds, and that dismissal was the only punishment inflicted. While I was in Canada Prince Arthur was being feted, and the enthusiasm which his visit evoked seems rather strange when one remembers the perfect indifference with which his movements are regarded at home. But the people here want to show their loyalty to the Queen, and do not often get the chance. Consequently the 'Prince' is the one topic of conversation in the cars or in the streets, triumphant arches are raised everywhere, flags are flying by day and every house is illuminated at night, and people will stand (as they did this evening) for hours in the cold and dark, in order to see the presentation of an address to the Prince, or merely to see his carriage pass on the way to a ball. The feeling is unmistakable, and it quite shames our English loyalty." [Cheers.]

## CUBA.

**President Cespedes' Wife Captured by the Spaniards—England Fortifying Jamaica.**

HAVANA, January 8.—The wife of President Cespedes and two other persons, carrying a large amount of specie to the insurgents, have been captured. A mail from the rebels, destined for Nassau and New York, fell into the hands of the Spanish authorities, together with important documents.

The British Government has ordered Jamaica to be fortified and placed in complete preparation for war, of which there is some prospect.

## EXCITEMENT IN HAYTI.

**The Haytiens Will Fight to the Death for Independence.**

NO ANNEXATION.

[Port au Prince Dispatch.]

The substance of the message presented by the President of the United States to Congress was received here in Cuba and Jamaica on the 11th. The first intelligence of the message was eagerly looked for, and from the well-known sentiments of President Grant on the subject of annexation, the manner in which he would treat is gave rise to much and varied argument. It is not too much to say that all were tolerably well prepared for that portion of his message which touched upon the question of annexation, and, in spite of being well prepared for the worst, the burst of indignation which the publication of the message called forth surprised even those who were expecting the most intense excitement their fancy could picture. The first news of the message arrived by telegraph, and in an instant the city was ablaze. The position taken by President Grant was violently denounced, and impromtu meetings were called and largely attended. The supposed schemes of the United States for the obtaining of the Island of Hayti were inveighed against in unmeasured language, and resolutions were passed denouncing them. The people immediately resolved to defend their republic to the last, and volunteer regiments were at once formed for that purpose. And on the occasion of the anniversary of the taking of Port au Prince by the existing Government volunteer militia to the number of 3,000 paraded in the public squares, and were presented with new colors, which they received and resolved to defend with the most unbounded enthusiasm. Subsequently the news arrived here that the United States Senate had voted for the annexation of the Eastern provinces in the so-called Dominican republic. This intensified the already existing excitement; public meetings were called and largely attended, the people generally declaring their intention of resisting to the last any attempt to coerce them into annexation. Resolutions were carried with enthusiasm renewing allegiance to the existing republican government and declaring the intention of the Haytiens to save the United States the trouble of conquering the city by burning and abandoning it. The feeling now is that the first intimation on the part of the United States to enforce annexation, which is not desired in these parts, will be the signal for the destruction of the towns and their total abandonment by the people, who will flee to the mountains and organize a system of the most inveterate guerrilla warfare, which they are resolved upon carrying out to the extermination of the whole Haytien people before they will submit to the Dominican annexation, as proposed.

It is said here that some secret correspondence has passed between the United States Minister and the government of Hayti, which was the cause of the steamer City of Port au Prince having been detained here a week longer than usual. The nature of this correspondence has not transpired, but rumor is rife about it, and [illegible] conjectures are [illegible] believed that our government [illegible] lend itself to any proposals which may be made through the United States Minister; but vigorous measures will be taken if they should do so, and the government have in consequence been called upon at large meetings of influential citizens to declare their views on the pending questions and to take strong measures for securing the independence of Hayti.

The Haytiens say that "annexation of any part of the island means war on Hayti." They must be conquered through a series of guerrilla warfare, which they will carry on with a bitter animosity before they will succumb, and then only to renew the contest whenever and wherever they may be prepared to do so.

On the receipt of the intelligence of the tenor of President Grant's message gold, which was quoted at 200, immediately rose to 270, and a general panic was feared. For a time the wildest rumors were circulated as news, and it was generally felt that the United States was about embarking in another Mexican war. The expression of public feeling has been so strong that the Government has decided upon calling together the National Assembly and asking them for an expression of opinion in the matter. It is confidently expected that the Assembly will unanimously pronounce against the annexation of any portion of the island, which is here considered to mean the annexation of the whole or the licensed interference of Cabral and other malcontents in the affairs of the Haytien republic, which will at once reduce them to the state of internecine warfare, from which they have so recently recovered, or would compel them, as a means of self-preservation, to join forces with Cabral in opposition to their invaders.

## HORRORS OF CHRISTIANITY

**As Portrayed by the Heathen Chinee.**

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

It is interesting, sometimes, to know what distant races think of us. We believe the prevailing conception in Central Africa, relative to christianity, is, that it is the religion of man-stealing. Before us lies a pamphlet translated from the Chinese by the Christian missionaries at Tung Chow, and officially circulated in China by the aid of the Mandarins and judges. It describes Christianity as a continued succession of debaucheries, crimes, and incantations, some gross and licentious, some impossible and puerile. The Christians are represented as having the marvellous art of extracting the livers and hearts of children. This doubtless comes from the literal meaning which the Chinese give to such texts as, "My son, give me thy heart," and the frequency with which disciples are urged to give their hearts to Christ. Decency does not permit us to describe the lascivious associations with which the "Heathen Chinee" are taught to regard baptism, communion, confession, and "love feasts." The following item of information relative to our own habits will serve to show us how little we know about ourselves.

"Adherents of this religion whose bodies are dismembered after death are called 'saints of the first class.' Those who have only their heads cut off are called 'saints of the middle class;' while those who have their ears and noses cut off are the 'inferior saints.' Children dying in infancy are called "virgin genii.' When women who are keepers of the chest die they are called 'chaste genii.' Women dying in pregnancy are spoken of as 'carrying their child with them to the western home.' In case of funerals the religious teachers eject all the relatives and friends from the house, and the corpse is put into the coffin with closed doors. Both eyes are secretly taken out, and the orifices sealed up with a plaster. This they call 'sealing the eyes for the western journey.' They also envelop the head in a bag of red cloth, which process is call 'enwombing.' If any are unwilling to conform to these burial customs, the teachers regard them as rebelling against the authority of the church, and lead a crowd of men to their dwellings to insult them in every possible way. The four ounces of silver received on entering the religion are demanded back, with interest.

"The reason for extracting the eyes is this: From one hundred pounds of Chinese lead can be extracted eight pounds of silver, and the remaining ninety-two pounds of lead can be sold at the original cost. But the only way to obtain this silver is by compounding the lead with the eyes of Chinamen. The eyes of foreigners are of no use for this purpose. Hence they do not take out those of their own people, but only those of the Chinese. The method by which this silver is obtained has never been discovered by any of the native Christians during the long period in which this religion has been propagated here."

Among the other evil practices which Christians are addicted to, in the opinion of the Chinese, are the cutting out of images in paper, and then, by describing a series of circles, transforming them into living men and women. In short, the Chinese, being an exceedingly unimaginative people, incapable of poetry or spirituality, seem to have swallowed all our fairy tales as true, regarded all our legerdemain as free from deception, and, wherever we have used a word like "communion" in a spiritual sense, they have attached to it a physical meaning. It would be interesting to know how far our views of the Chinese are equally profound and intelligent.

**What Lord Derby Thinks About England's Danger.**

[From His Speech to the Volunteers.]

Something might be said, and when Parliament meets I think you will hear a good deal said, as to expediency, when men have once freely entered volunteer corps, of binding them more strictly during some short and defined term to the duties of attendance and drill. But whatever may be done in that respect *when the general overhauling of all our military arrangements takes place*, I trust, and I believe, that the very greatest care will be exercised to leave unimpaired that which is the essence of our volunteer system—I mean the free, spontaneous, and practically gratuitous character of the service given. [Applause]. If other reserve forces are wanted—I do not enter into the question here—let the deficiency be supplied. But this at least is clear, that by the present system the country gets at trifling direct cost, and, what is quite as important, with very little disturbance of ordinary business, a vast additional defensive force which it could not command so cheaply in any other way. [Applause.] I am quite aware that there are many people who, having been struck with admiration—and no wonder that they should be—at the marvelous power, whether for aggression or defense, which the Prussian organization gives, wish to see some modification of it introduced in England. Now, to such persons I would say, take hints from your neighbors by all means, but do not servilely copy their institutions without first considering whether your position is like theirs. [Applause.] Now, we are in a totally different position, as has been said many hundreds of times, from that of any Continental State. *We have no frontiers. No enemy can pour half a million of men into this country. The utmost strength which we can be called upon to repel is only that which can be carried across the Channel by a hostile fleet,* assuming such a fleet to have escaped our own navy, or that a temporary disaster had occurred. That is what we have to provide against; and when people talk of drilling and disciplining by degrees, year after year, the entire able-bodied male population of the country—that is, some four or five millions, at least—in order to repel a possible attack of, at the most, say 100,000, they must either have a wonderfully low opinion of the fighting powers of Englishmen, or else they must be thinking of something beyond mere defense—that is to say, of a policy which I won't here characterize or argue against, but which I believe to be neither suited to the ideas of our time nor consistent with the real interests of the country. [Applause.]

# Courier-Journal.

## LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1871.

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### Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

## KENTUCKY NEWS.

Paducah's steam fire-engine proved a failure at a recent fire in that city.

The maniac who shot Mr. Shelton Langdon, near Spring Hill, a few days since, was one Trague.

Maysville went Radical at its city election on Monday, and heavy frauds are charged as the cause.

Rev. Mr. ——, of Philadelphia, has been called to the Second Presbyterian church in Bowling Green.

The Shield says that the Owensboro negroes were riotous through the whole of Christmas week.

McKenneysburg is not migratory, but a fixed star, according to a gushing correspondent of the Pendleton Press.

Owing to the failure of communication with the outside world, the Trigg County Democrat comes to us with a coffee-colored suit.

Colonel R. C. Misely, of McLean county, lately sold to McJohnston Bros. two hogs whose united weight was 1,500 pounds. So says the Owensboro Shield.

The Romeo of the Paducah Kentuckian has an Ophelia, and a war of words, winged words, *epea pteroenta*, tinged with gall and bitterness, goes bravely on between the two in the columns of that paper.

Miss Mollie Bates, of Carrollton, eloped last week with one Mr. Pollard, of Henry county, and was married to him in Xenia, Ohio. The parents concluded to make the best of the matter, and welcomed kindly home the truant pair.

On New Year's eve in Lewis county, Henry Martin was cut by John Fry and instantly killed. There had been some difficulty between them during the day and meeting at night the fight began which resulted in Martin's death. Fry was arrested.

A family row in McLean county culminated last Wednesday in a shooting and cutting affray. Milton Tanner attacked his father-in-law, Mr. Head, with an ax, inflicting a slight wound in the shoulder, whereupon Mr. Waltrip, another son-in-law, fired at Tanner without wounding him. Tanner turned upon Waltrip with the ax, cutting him upon the wrist and forehead, the latter wound probably being fatal. He escaped arrest.

Mr. Ben Whittaker, a substantial citizen of Livermore, was shot and fatally wounded by two members of the famous family of Shackletts, of Meade county. These two men had engaged in an altercation with Mr. Anderson, a hotel-keeper in Livermore, and came into the hotel in search of him. Finding Whittaker standing by the stove, and thinking him Anderson, they fired upon him, inflicting a wound from which he has since died.

The Lexington Press has the following archaeological item: "On yesterday we met our old and esteemed friend, Mr. Robert Ryman, who gave us somewhat of a historical sketch of that old and antique-looking structure, known as Parker's mill, situated in the Western part of this county, and about seven miles from this city. Mr. Ryman states that his father helped, with many others, to build this mill in the year 1775, and that it was the only mill in this county at that time."

Maysville has been bellicose during the holidays. One Terrell shot another man, named O'Brien, on Monday, wounding him seriously, the difficulty arising out of an election quarrel. On the same day—election day in the city—Mr. Brafford, an employe in the Trayser Piano Company, was struck in the head with a slung-shot by James Child, inflicting a serious wound. Last Sunday, George Luns, a white man, cut Henry Robinson, colored, in the arm; negro rows, incendiarisms, and the rest filling up the chapter. No mention is made of any arrests.

A man named Ladd was shot and instantly killed at Hinkleville, Ballard county, last Friday, by a young man twenty-four years of aged, named Overby. It appears that Ladd and Overby's father had had a difficulty during the morning in which Overby was worsted. He then went home, and his son, on being informed of the affair, started, much enraged, in pursuit of Ladd. Meeting him, he instantly fired, with the above result. Young Overby then fled, and has not yet been arrested. It is said that he passed through Cairo, Ill., in his flight.

A telegram published in our issue of yesterday contained the particulars of a riot at Frankfort on Saturday at the polls. It appears that between six and seven o'clock some unknown party just outside the court-house door fired a pistol in the air. This seemed a signal, for immediately a number of shots were fired into the court-house. It was at first reported that William Newman, a grocer in Frankfort, had been killed, but later news made him only dangerously wounded in two places. Captain W. G. Thompson was wounded in both hands, but not seriously. Manlius T. Smith, son of D. Howard Smith, had one bullet shot through his hat and another through his sleeve. Two negroes were also slightly wounded. Captain Thompson's militia company was called out and no further disturbance occurred. Newman was an Irishman and a well-conducted citizen. John Minter had also his right arm badly shattered. A passage way to the court-house, where the polls were situated, was assigned to each of the races, but the negroes during the morning had crowded the polls so that the whites could not gain access. The latter rallied during the afternoon, and obtained possession of the passage way. At about six p. m. a crowd of negroes rushed the partition out of its place, when the shot was fired, by a white man it is said, and the excitement began.

## SOUTHERN NEWS.

Missouri has a thief who boasts of 1,400 convictions.

The chief of the Texas police has been arrested for robbery.

The annual burning of the marshes opposite Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, has commenced already.

A duel is imminent between Sam. Bard, editor of the Atlanta New Georgian, and an ex-Federal officer.

The mails are somewhat irregular in Texas. In some parts of the State the citizens get about one daily paper a month.

Horse traders of Missouri put a little oil of vitriol on the animal's hoof to make him show off his uncontrollable spirit.

There were one hundred and twenty-nine interments in New Orleans last week, seventeen of which were cases of death from consumption.

It is said that the Kiowa and Comanche Indians believe that Texas is not part of the United States, and that this accounts for their continual raids.

J. E. Edwards shot George Little in Augusta, Ga., last week. Little was seriously wounded. The parties were drummers for rival hotels, and it was while disputing about the merits of their respective houses that the difficulty occurred.

One of the favorite modes thus far is for planters to make contracts which provide that the farmer shall furnish land, stock and utensils, give the negro one-half the crop, and the freedmen to agree to share half the current expenses of the plantation. It is reported that this plan has been generally adopted.

Jimpsey A. Hunter, recently convicted of the murder of Thomas Alexander, in Brooks county, Georgia, and sentenced to be hung on the 27th inst., escaped last Saturday from the officers who were bringing him to the Savannah jail for safekeeping. He picked the lock of his handcuff with a fork furnished him to eat breakfast at Jessup, and jumped from the train as it was crossing the covered Altamaha bridge.

A Georgia editor is in luck. Twenty-four Leathen Chinese went into his sanctum the other day, and, through the medium of an interpreter, paid cash down for twenty-four subscriptions to his paper. The editor wondered greatly what they wanted of an English paper, not being able to read it, and was informed that they took it for the "rat pictures" in it, the paper having Costar's rat cut, a catarrh cut, a guano trade mark and an umbrella "picture."

Six of the most respectable and intelligent citizens of Scriven county, Georgia, were arraigned Saturday morning, at Savannah, before United States Commissioner Stone, on the charge of preventing a lot of negroes from

voting the Radical ticket at the late election. After a full investigation all were discharged, there being no evidence adduced against them, and the United States had to pay the costs of the suit. In the case of one of them the charge was that he had, as inspector of the election, refused to receive the votes of negroes who had not paid their poll-tax.

The Washington Patriot says of a certain individual in that city who shall be nameless here:

> He patronized scores of adventurers, without home or name, who made slander of Southern society a trade and a calling, for the express purpose of creating for himself, by means so treacherous and seditious, colorable pretexts for brandishing the Federal sword over law-abiding communities.

But why should he be nameless here? If the official organ of the King of Timbuctoo had contained the above, everybody would have seen at a glance that it referred to ROBESON'S "full-orbed soldier, statesman and leader."

AUSTIN BLAIR, THOS. W. FERRY, WM. A. HOWARD and JACOB M. HOWARD are all Radical candidates for United States Senator in Michigan. A good while ago BLAIR wrote a private letter in which he spoke of FERRY as a fool and the HOWARDS as knaves; and now FERRY and the HOWARDS, having gotten hold of the letter, are circulating copies of it all over the State as a campaign document. If BLAIR would stand square up to that letter, in which there is no doubt far more truth than treason, we should think he might beat the field easily enough.

While Mr. COX was Secretary of the Interior he used to give the following sum to applicants for places in his department, they say, and it sent so many of the blockheads up the spout that it got to be called "Cox's cowcatcher":

> A sold a cow for $25, and by the transaction lost 14⅔ per cent. He sold another cow at an advance of 16 per cent. for just enough to cover by the profit the loss upon the first cow. What did the second cow sell for?

This is certainly a pretty steep sum for an ordinary mathematician, but to great analytical minds, such as EUCLID and ourselves, it is as simple as two and two are four. With the assistance of a stethescope and a sidereal lens we worked it out in two minutes and a half. Of course the second cow didn't sell at all, having died of the cattle disease the very morning the sale was to have taken place, and it was very disingenuous in Mr. Cox to report the sale as an actual occurrence. It is no wonder that most of the applicants went by the board under the pressure of such a fraud as that.

### Prussia's Colonial Schemes.

It has always been one of the pet schemes of the Prussian Government to figure not only as a land power, but also as one of the great maritime powers of the earth. Many years previous to the Austrian war of 1866, Prussia strove to obtain some good harbor, fit to be used as a naval station, and the acquisition of the harbor of Kiel, the only German port on the Baltic which vessels of heavy draught can enter, was deemed one of the most valuable results of that struggle. By the treaty of Prague, which formed the North German Confederation, Prussia was made mistress of the entire coast of North Germany, so that her maritime pretensions assumed a more serious character. Next to England, Germany has by far the largest mercantile marine, and, having to protect a large amount of shipping, nothing was more natural than the development of her war navy; and, therefore, many millions have been spent in buying and building vessels of war of the latest construction.

The Prussian people, however, are economical, and could not well see the necessity of draining the resources of their country, in addition to the heavy burdens it has to bear in order to maintain the army, for the purpose of satisfying the yearning of their rulers for maritime power; and so the latter, in order to find another excuse for an extraordinary increase of the German navy, have for sometime past been trying to acquire some foreign colonies. In this attempt they were supported by the merchants and underwriters of the Hanseatic towns, who see in such a measure great advantages for their trade, as well as protection for their property by the consequential increase of the navy.

Numerous projects have been advanced looking to such an acquisition. Long before Prussia assumed her present importance a project was on foot, and seriously thought of, of seizing the two islands of Hainan and Formosa, the former of which is situated on the southern and the latter on the eastern coast of China. Hainan is a large and fertile island, with a population of about a million and a half of inhabitants, while Formosa contains about two millions. The Chinese Government claims a sort of sovereignty over these islands, but this is disputed by the inhabitants, who live in a state of semi-independence. The Prussian Government sent a commission to report on the state of the islands, and on the advantages that would accrue from their annexation. It was proposed to negotiate with the Chinese Government for the cession of its claims, but whether this negotiation failed, whether the report of the commission was unfavorable, or whether, as is most probable, the whole subject was dropped in consequence of the efforts of the English and French Governments, which were opposed to the establishment of a new power in those regions, is undecided. Whatever the cause may be, the matter was pushed no further.

Since then several new projects have been brought forward, but none of very great importance. After the Danish war it was proposed to demand the cession of some of the Danish colonies, but this idea seems to have failed through the uncompromising refusal of Denmark. Another idea was the purchase of the so-much-talked-of St. Domingo, and all we wonder at is that the Prussians did not enter the market and bid for Alaska.

But none of these plans were of such importance as the latest movement on foot among the merchants and underwriters of the Hanseatic towns. This is nothing less than a project to acquire the French colonies in Further India with the fine harbor of Saigon, the rich territories which the French conquered since 1861, and which comprise some of the most opulent districts of the Indies. Besides these, French Guayana, better known as Cayenne, is also to become German. This would give the Germans new footholds in two continents, and lend a great stimulus to their commerce and their maritime power. The greater part of German commerce is in the Chinese seas and with South America, and German vessels of war have been making themselves in late years very conspicuous, particularly in the former, by a vigorous prosecution of pirates and an assertion of the rights of German citizens. The acquisition of territories in Asia would open to the Germans new fields of action, and would fix Prussia next to England as the most influential European power in Southern Asia. Besides, Germany would attain another great object. It would place her as a next neighbor to the valuable Dutch colonies in Asia, a morsel which, like the mother country, Holland itself, the Prussian eagle has long sought to swoop down upon. Holland we have not a particle of doubt, will ultimately fall a prey to her grasping eastern neighbor, and it would be a great advantage for this neighbor, if the latter had already gained a foothold in those countries, which are the richest gems of the Dutch empire, so that she could seize them simultaneously with the mother land.

Of not as great importance to the world in general, but of a greater importance to us, is the movement in regard to Cayenne. It is a suggestive coincidence that the territory which it is proposed to annex in the New World is again situated next to a Dutch colony. The acquisition of this colony would bring the Prussian power to our own continent and give it a naval station near the Gulf of Mexico. We must, therefore, begin to consider how this will agree with the Monroe doctrine; for nothing can be more obvious than the domineering influence Germany would soon wield in South America if she could turn the great tide of German emigration from the direction of the United States and pour it into South American colonies of the German Empire.

These projects, as we have stated above, originated in the Hanseatic towns, and are pushed by their merchants with great vigor. A deputation from those cities has visited Berlin and other great cities of Germany, and as the spirit of conquest is at present predominant in Germany, their idea meets universally with great approbation. They have interested Count EULENBURG and several other Prussian Cabinet Ministers in their favor, and have gone to Versailles to confer with BISMARCK and the King on the subject. That the North German Government will regard the matter in a favorable light is almost certain, and it is equally certain that the French Government, if brought to such a strait as to consent to the cession of any territory, will not hesitate to sacrifice these colonies in preference to home provinces.

### Grant and his Gains.

It is suggested by somebody, who seems inclined to meddle with pecuniary affairs that do not immediately concern him, that if GRANT is re-elected to the Presidency and continues to take care of the pennies, in order that the pounds may take care of themselves, as successfully as he has done so far, he will retire at the end of his second term with as much money as a mule can pull. We do not know positively how much money an average mule can pull, having always found it cheaper and more convenient to use a locomotive or two for the transportation of our own funds; but, from what little knowledge we have of the business, we are inclined to think that the suggestion is not more than a few thousands of dollars out of the way. General GRANT, if he should be re-elected and should meet with no great losses from depreciation in the price of things, will certainly go out of the White House a very rich man. It is said that he has two hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of real estate in Missouri, and we all know that he has a thirty-thousand dollar cottage at Long Branch, a twelve-thousand dollar interest in some Michigan iron-works, and a contingent title to a number of lots of fabulous value on the Bay of Samana. This, for a man in the prime of life, who, ten years ago, did not know when he got to the end of one pair of boots where the next pair was to come from, is doing remarkably well. Few of us, indeed, have done better.

It was the misfortune of all our Presidents, from WASHINGTON to JOHNSON, that they had no faculty for the accumulation of the beggarly elements of the world, and let what little money they did get slip through their fingers as fast as they got it. The result was, most of them left the White House with less of the current coin of the realm than they had when they went there. It was their own fault, of course.

They neglected their opportunities habitually, and did it, too, with a looseness and a blind confidence in the ability of the future to take care of itself, that would have been amusing if it hadn't been so very sad. For instance, while JOHNSON was President, somebody in New York sent him, one fine day, a beautiful carriage and a pair of horses that would absolutely have made your mouth water to look at. And what did JOHNSON do? Common sense, such as they cultivate in the GRANT family, would tell you that he accepted the gift and appointed the giver to the first vacancy in the Cabinet; but history, which is far more reliable in cases of such delicacy, will tell you that he did nothing of the sort. On the contrary, he sent the carriages and horses back with a message that would have made a man of GRANT'S sensitive nature blush for the honor of the Executive office, and was seen riding the next day in a miserable plebeian street-car at five cents a trip, and with no apparent thought of asking the Treasury to refund the money. No man, since the death of the Cardiff Giant, could stand up in the Presidency under such a self-applied pressure as that, and we are not surprised to be told that, instead of occupying something resembling a gorgeous Long Branch villa, JOHNSON is now living in a one-horse two-story brick house that stands immediately on the street, without the sign of a front yard. He saw that all the rest of the Presidents made a point of refusing things that were offered them, and it would seem that it never occurred to him but that he ought to do so too.

GRANT has more sense about such things than all the other Presidents put together. He has no idea of running the Government exclusively for the benefit of other people. He is not the man to fool away his time as the rest of them did, from WASHINGTON down. Consequently, if you lay anything on the steps of the White House at night—anything, at least, except a Cleveland pup—you may rest assured that it will be taken in before morning, and, if you accompany it by sufficient proof of your utter incapacity to fill any office whatever, the chances are that you will very soon find yourself appointed to one that is very difficult to fill. In two years GRANT has accumulated a fortune of more than a quarter of a million. Six years more of Executive speculations will bring him out a millionaire easily enough. No wonder Old Man GRANT thinks his son is "the smartest man that ever lived, except WASHINGTON."

☞ It is understood that when his present term of office expires, COLFAX will become the editor of the Brooklyn Union at a salary of ten thousand dollars a year. If the proprietors of that journal want to do something that will benefit him as well as themselves, why don't they give him twenty thousand dollars a year to go back to Indiana and stay there?

☞ An exchange declares that "Gen. GRANT is the first President of the United States whose personal integrity has ever been questioned." And it is strange, too, that people should question his personal integrity so much when he has got so little of it to question.

☞ The man who was first to nominate GRANT for the Presidency is now editing a Democratic paper in Georgia. If he were to edit a religious paper for the rest of his life he would hardly atone for that one criminal absurdity.

☞ It is not true, as asserted by the Detroit Free Press, that GRANT has a yearning to possess San Domingo. GRANT yearns to possess only a few acres of it. He proposes to take the rest of his share of the job in money.

☞ The Saturday Review is mistaken when it says "no one really understands what reticence is." Reticence is simply the stupid silence of a President who says little and knows less.

☞ A Radical paper says "it is wrong to blame Gen. GRANT for making money honestly." Certainly it is. It is wrong to blame anybody for a thing he has never done.

☞ A Radical journal in Ohio says the San Domingo job "is palpably dirty." Of course it is. It is the work of palpably dirty hands.

☞ It would seem that it is Gen. BUTLER'S ambition to be looked upon now as he was during the "rebellion," as a "speck of war."

## CITY ITEMS.

### Pure Irish Whisky.

Jameson's celebrated old Dublin Malt Whisky, in kegs and demijohns, at Thomas Hackett's, 78 and 80 Sixth street.

### Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the *chill will not return periodically*, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 14, 1869.

*Dr. Wintersmith:*

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

*Dr. Wintersmith:*

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I [illegible] only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills.

BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

### Guinness' Dublin Stout

and Younger's Scotch Ale, by the dozen or cask, at Thomas Hackett's, 78 and 80 Sixth street.

☞ Best brands of old Kentucky whisky at Thomas Hackett's, 78 and 80 Sixth street.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

### Morbid Condition of the Blood.

This is the fruitful source of many diseases, such as scrofula, white swelling, gout, rheumatism, erysipelas, ulcers, chronic sore eyes, swelled neck, salt rheum, ringworm, boils, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, and eruptions of all kinds.

For the cure of these various affections, which are merely symptoms of a morbid state of the blood, medical skill and science have not yet discovered a Blood Purifier equal to the Compound Extract of Stillingia.

This great Health Restorer and Blood Cleansing Cordial thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy and perfectly pure condition.

The genuine is prepared only by PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & CO., Chemists, Atlanta, Ga., and each label bears the signature of J. S. PEMBERTON.

BEN. F. ALFORD, Wholesale Agent, corner Seventh and Market sts.

### Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN,

dec9 d30 114 Third street.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au9 d&wly

**Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.** de12 eodly

## DIED.

DICKINSON—In Cincinnati, on Saturday, Jan. 7, 1871, at 5½ o'clock p. m., Mrs. ELLEN L. DICKINSON, wife of John A. Dickinson, of this city, in the 63d year of her age.

Friend after friend departs;
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end
Were this frail world our only rest,
Living or dying, none were blest.

To Zion's peaceful courts above,
In faith triumphant, may we soar,
Embracing, in the arms of love,
The friends not lost, but gone before.

PARKER—In this city, January 8, at 5 o'clock p. m., SAMUEL PARKER, aged 69 years, 2 months, and 8 days.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

CAMP—At 4½ o'clock yesterday morning, at the residence of his father, in Jefferson county, of pneumonia, JOSHUA CAMP, aged 26 years. The funeral will take place to-day, from the father's residence, on the salt river road, twelve miles from the city, at 12 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

## MEETINGS.

### Masonic Notice.

King Solomon Royal Arch Chapter, No. 18, will meet in regular communication this (Monday) evening, Jan. 9, at 7 o'clock. Work in M. M. R. G. HAWKINS, Sec'y.

### Masonic Notice.

Lodge of Antiquity, No. 113, will meet this (Monday) evening, Jan. 9, for work. By order of the W. M. J. W. COLSTON, Sec'y.

### The Best & Cheapest Hand Plow Ever Invented.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.




RETAIL PRICE, $2 50.

Awarded the First Premium wherever exhibited, including the Cincinnati Industrial Exhibition, New Orleans, and Louisville.

Manufactured exclusively by the

LOUISVILLE EDGE TOOL COMPANY

Send for testimonials, &c. ja9 Mo&Sa&wl

AGENCY OF THE



## OHIO FALLS WAGON.

B. F. Avery's Cast and Steel Plows, Sweeps, Scrapers, &c., Richmond German Cast-steel Plows; Burdick's National Straw Cutter, warranted to give satisfaction; Straub's French Buhr Corn Mill, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Pumps, Grain Sacks, Gum Belting, Lime, Cement, and Belting; Clover, Blue Grass, Orchard-Grass, and other Field Seeds; Landreth's Garden Seeds.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying.

J. D. BONDURANT,

Main, bet Fourth and Fifth sts., north side, No. 141.

ja8 d&w2m Louisville, Ky.

## Kentucky State Lotteries.

AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.—Drawings of Saturday, Jan. 7, 1871:

KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 111.

26, 13, 31, 59, 45, 48, 66, 47, 50, 40, 74, 56, 62.

KENTUCKY CLASS 112.

14, 75, 51, 83, 27, 1, 55, 17, 30, 28, 16, 8.

Office No 63 Third street, near Main. Address orders for tickets and circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 135, Louisville, Ky.

### Notice.

I HAVE this day sold my drug and apothecary establishment, situated on the corner of Third and Walnut streets, to Mr. P. F. Smith.

Louisville, Dec. 31, 1870. THOS. E. JENKINS.

P. F. SMITH,
(Successor to Thos. E. Jenkins, M. D.,)
DRUGGIST,
Corner Third and Walnut Sts.,
ja3 dlm LOUISVILLE.

## LADIES, ATTENTION!

I HAVE just received a full stock of

Embroidered Edgings and Insertions;
Embroidered Chemise Bands and Yokes;
Linen and Cotton Trimmings;
Lace Reviere, Tape Trimmings;
Lace and Muslin Chemisettes;
Lace Collars and Sleeves;
Embroidered and Lace Handkerchiefs;
Corsets, Infants' Embroidered Dresses & Waists;
Also Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 00;

AT

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'
Cheap Lace Store,
de31 103½ FOURTH ST

J. H. MONTGOMERY,

No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth,

IS the most reliable place in the city to have your Clothes Cleaned, Dyed, and Colors Restored on a new principle unsurpassed in this or any other city. Don't send your goods to botches to have them spoiled and then have to send them to me to have them done over. Save yourself that expense and trouble of mind by sending to or calling at

No. 91 West Jefferson st., bet. 3d and 4th
LOUISVILLE, KY.
oc18 dtt

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### Defensive Medication.

Investigation is as necessary for the protection of the human body against disease when unhealthy influences are abroad as iron armor and granite casements are for the protection of ships and fortresses when assailed by shot and shell. Hence it is desirable when those potent enemies of vitality, damp and cold, pervade the air we breathe, to put the system in the best possible condition to encounter them. The stomach is the organ by which every other organ is nourished and sustained, and therefore upon its vigorous and regular action depends, in a great measure, the capacity of the system to resist the assaults of the invisible enemies of health and life, by which, at this inclement season, it is surrounded. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an admirable tonic and regulating medicine for all seasons, is never more needed than in winter, when the torpifying influence of a chilly atmosphere affects all the vital functions, and renders the body extremely susceptible. By toning the digestive organs, and the liver, and the bowels with this unequaled vegetable specific, a physical condition is attained which seems to be proof against all varieties of temperature, and that is inimical in the air of winter. Defensive medication is a precaution which should never be neglected when danger is present, and therefore a course of the Bitters at this season is particularly desirable, especially for the feeble and sickly. As a remedy for biliousness, dyspepsia, nervousness, and bowel complaints there is nothing comparable to this wholesome restorative.

ja9 eod&wl

HOLLOWAY'S

## VERMIFUGE CONFECTIONS.

Twenty years' experience has proved this the most popular remedy with physicians and parents for those pests of childhood—worms. They are pleasant to take, and always effective in expelling the worms and toning the system up to its normal condition. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine have the signature of the proprietors on the wrapper of each package.

**Johnston, Holloway & Cowden,**
No. 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.
Sold by all druggists at 25c per box. apl1 Mly

### Dr. SCHENCK advises Consumptives to go to Florida in Winter.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose, in winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Mellonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times, but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State—out of the reach of prevailing east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more Southern point is earnestly recommended.

For fifteen years prior to 1869, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive—embracing every possible phase of lung disease—has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.

In Florida, nearly everybody is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce bilious habits than more Northern latitudes. It is a well-established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the Southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle States it does not prevail so largely, still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But they are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for cure.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected, even slightly, is to lay in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Schenck's Mandrake Pills and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough or night-sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines, in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a freer use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have hopes of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night-sweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well—provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease, if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, everybody should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its hurtful effects behind. In fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit and diarrhœa ensues, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understood that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.
No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.
oc21 deodly-MW&F

## CORPORATION NOTICES.

### Dividend Notice.

EXCHANGE BANK OF ST. LOUIS, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31, 1870.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on capital stock was declared, payable on demand, free of tax.

Stockholders residing in the vicinity of Louisville will receive their dividends at the office of the Commercial Bank, Louisville, Ky.

ja7 d4 E. C. BRECK, Cashier.

### Notice.

BANK OF AMERICA, LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 31, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of twelve (12) directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at its office on Monday, Jan. 9, 1871.

ja5 dtJa9 CLINTON McCLARTY, Cashier.

### Dividend.

A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of 6 per cent. will be paid to stockholders of the Northern Bank registered at this branch.

ja5 d7 H. B. HILL, Cashier.

### Notice

OFFICE MANUFACTURING & FINANCIAL CO., Jan. 2, 1871.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 31st ult., a call of 10 per cent. was made on the capital stock of said company, payable at their office on or before the 1st day of February, 1871.

ja3 d10 HENRY DENT, Cashier.

### Kentucky Department Life Association of America.

THE annual meeting of the Trustees of the Kentucky Department Life Association of America, for the purpose of electing thirteen directors to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Association, 46 West Main street, Louisville, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ja1 dtd JNO. C. BONNYCASTLE, Sec'y.

### Notice.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 31, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at its Banking-house on Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871.

de31 dtd GEO. S. ALLISON, Cashier.

### Notice.

PLANTERS' NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE, December 29, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking-house on Tuesday, the 10th day of January next, for the purpose of electing five directors to serve during the ensuing year.

de30 dtd J. W. BATCHELOR, Cashier.

### Notice.

FALLS CITY TOBACCO BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 27, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held on Monday, Jan 9, 1871, at its office, corner of Seventh and Main streets, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p. m., for the purpose of electing thirteen directors to serve during the ensuing year and for the transaction of any business that may come before them.

de28 dtJa9 R. B. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

### Notice.

LOUISVILLE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

THERE will be an election held for five Directors on Tuesday, Jan 10, 1871, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., at their office.

de30 dte R S MOXLEY, Cashier.

## FIRM CHANGES.

### Notice.

H. D. NEWCOMB this day retires from the firm of H. Newcomb, Buchanan & Co. The undersigned will continue the business under the same firm and style as heretofore.

H. VICTOR NEWCOMB,
GEORGE C. BUCHANAN,
ANDREW BUCHANAN.

Louisville, Ky, Jan 1, 1871. ja3 dim

### Copartnership.

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name and style of Gardner & Miller, to conduct a Wholesale Grocery and Commission Business, at No. 247 West Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, north side.

A. HENRY GARDNER,
NICHOLAS MILLER.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1, 1871.

Thankful for the past favors bestowed upon us, we beg to assure our friends and customers of our appreciation of the same, and hope by prompt attention to business to merit their future patronage

ja1 dim GARDNER & MILLER.

### Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of Lewis, Schoonmaker & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES H. LEWIS,
GEO. A. LEWIS,
JAS. M. SCHOONMAKER,
CHARLES A. LEWIS.

Louisville, Jan. 2, 1871. ja7 d3*

### Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Julius Dorn and Louis Barkhouse, under the style and firm of Dorn, Barkhouse & Co., expires this day by limitation.

Dec. 31, 1870. DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO,

REFERRING to the above, I hereby inform my friends and the trade that I shall continue the Wholesale Liquor business at the old house, No. 11 Second street. ja1 d30 JULIUS DORN.

I have become proprietor of the assets and have assumed the liabilities of the firm.

JULIUS DORN.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Apples! Apples!

250 BBLS Baldwins; 150 bbls Phoenix; 175 bbls Rox. Russets; 100 bbls Red Gilliflowers; 100 bbls choice Greenings; In store and for sale by G. McCALLUM & CO., ja8 d3 No. 35 Third street.

### Potatoes! Potatoes!

100 BBLS Neshanocks; 100 bbls Russets; in store and for sale by G. McCALLUM & CO., ja8 d3 No. 35 Third street.

### Butter! Butter!

50 FIRKINS choice Goshen just received and for sale by [ja8 d3] G. McCALLUM & CO.

### Kraut! Kraut!

50 BBLS choice Michigan Kraut in store and for sale by [ja8 d3] G. McCALLUM & CO.

### Cider! Cider!

75 BBLS Sweet Cider for sale (to arrive). ja8 d3 G. McCALLUM & CO.

### Administratrix's Notice.

HAVING been duly qualified as administratrix of the estate of my deceased husband, R. W. Marriner, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated, to O. Truman, Esq., 237 Main street, who is authorized, as my attorney, to settle all claims and receive all moneys due the estate.

ja7 d6 ANN W. MARRINER, Admrx.

### Steamboat Sale.

THE steamer COMMERCIAL, lying at Evansville, will be sold by the U. S. Marshal on Wednesday, Jan. 11—a splendid opportunity for purchasing a cheap steamboat. ja7 d5*

### Missouri County Bonds.

WE offer for sale the following Missouri County Bonds:

| County. | | Interest. |
|---|---|---|
| Calloway, due in 1876, 1877, 1878 | | 9 per cent. |
| Macon, " | 20 years | 8 per cent. |
| Cooper, " | 10 years | 10 per cent. |

These bonds are sold at rates which yield the holder from 10½ to 13 per cent. upon the investment.

Reference is made to the following named gentlemen among many others, who, having thoroughly investigated the legality and resources of the different counties, have invested largely in Missouri County Bonds: R. L. Snackelford, Cashier First National Bank, Danville; Col. John Cowan, Teller do.; James Kinnaird, Sr., Vice President do.; Rev. R. A. Johnstone, Financial Agent of Centre College; John Owsley, Cashier Deposit Bank, Stanford, Ky.; Silas T. Green, Cashier Deposit Bank, Richmond, Ky.; N. Long & Co., Bankers, Russellville, Ky.; Ed. Cromley, Cashier City National Bank, Lexington, Ky.; Dr. A. T. Stephenson, Harrodsburg, Ky.; Z. P. McBrayer, President Commercial Bank, Harrodsburg, Ky.

Separate pamphlets of each county containing an official statement of the financial condition and resources of each county furnished on application to

SAM'L McKEE,
Bond and Stock Broker, 266 West Main st., Louisville, Ky.
ASHBY McKEE, Lexington, Ky.
Dr. A. R. McKEE, Danville, Ky.
de1 Fr&Motf

### Notice.

CITY WEIGHER AND INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.—On and after this date, and until further notice, I will be found at my office, No. 16 Third street, between Main and the river, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Persons desiring my services as Weigher or Inspector will please call as above. Respectfully, JOHN C. GIES.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 4—dtt

### Notice to Water Consumers.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 1, 1871.

THE Water Rents from date to July 1, 1871, are now due. The rules of the Company require said rents to be paid at its office by the 11th day of the present month.

ja1 d10 WM. F. BARRET, Pres't Water Co.

### Copper Whisky.

150 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 5 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, ma8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

## BANK STATEMENTS.

### STATEMENT of the CONDITION OF THE GERMAN INSURANCE CO, OF LOUISVILLE KY., December 31, 1870.

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes and Bills discounted | $566,437 47 |
| Stock Notes | 219,380 00 |
| Due by Banks and Bankers | 46,587 76 |
| Real Estate | 25,000 00 |
| Office Fixtures and Furniture | 4,695 05 |
| U. S. Revenue Stamps | 130 85 |
| Cash on hand | 87,797 62 |
| | $949,808 19 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $499,100 00 |
| Profit and Loss | 13,180 25 |
| Fire Premiums | 38,569 30 |
| Due to Banks and Bankers | 5,099 38 |
| Deposits | 394,510 38 |
| | $949,808 19 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Chas. Rothenburg has credit by balance of deposit April 14, 1864 | $20 28 |
| John C. Thiesson has credit by balance of deposit September 20, 1862 | 90 00 |
| Henry Schlathman has credit by balance of deposit July 13, 1864 | 100 00 |
| F. Butterwerk has credit by balance of deposit December 13, 1865 | 6 10 |
| Julius Winter, Treas., has credit by deposit November 27, 1865 | 215 00 |
| Jos. Matlock has credit by balance of deposit December 23, 1864 | 1 60 |

J. J. FISCHER, Sec'y.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January, 1871.

ja7 d5 ADOLPH REUTLINGER, N. P. J. C.

### STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE German Bank and Insurance Co. December 31, 1870.

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bills of exchange | $271,869 62 |
| Office fixtures | 3,497 98 |
| Books and stationery | 1,094 45 |
| Revenue stamps | 95 10 |
| Protest account | 112 |
| Suspended debt | 2,568 86 |
| Local bonds | 10,305 00 |
| Due from banks and bankers | 19,679 91 |
| Cash on hand | 24,841 57 |
| | $333,694 24 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock | $167,160 00 |
| Due depositors | 130,618 51 |
| Unearned fire premiums | 5,315 46 |
| Dividends Nos. 1 and 2 | 28,417 20 |
| Due to banks | 1,335 25 |
| Profit and loss | 847 82 |
| | $333,694 24 |

P. VIGLINI, Secy.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of January, 1871.

ja6 d5 JAMES A. LEECH, N. P.

### CONDITION OF THE Merchants' Bank of Kentucky.

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes and Bills discounted | $875,109 61 |
| Corporation and Mortgage Bonds | 115,465 61 |
| Suspended Debt | 7,428 70 |
| Real Estate | 74,996 92 |
| Office Furniture | 3,428 60 |
| Due from Banks and Bankers | 30,403 64 |
| Cash on hand | 90,659 34 |
| | $1,198,491 52 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $500,000 00 |
| Surplus | 41,147 09 |
| Due to Banks and Bankers | 90,973 88 |
| Dividends unpaid | 27,367 00 |
| Deposits | 539,003 75 |
| | 1,198,491 52 |

J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.

Louisville, Dec. 31, 1870.

Subscribed and sworn to before me Jan. 5, 1871.

ja6 d5 WM. R. JOHNSON, Notary Public.

### CONDITION OF People's Bank of Kentucky, December 31, 1870.

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bills of exchange and notes discounted | | $496,788 06 |
| Notes discounted in suit | | 3,197 14 |
| Bonds of Louisville Bridge Company | | 73,000 00 |
| Real estate—bank building | | 50,000 00 |
| Fixtures | | 3,000 00 |
| Suspended debt | | 874 89 |
| Due from banks | | 36,975 52 |
| Cash—Gold | $11,325 00 | |
| Currency | 48,534 70 | |
| Eastern exchange | 34,168 86 | |
| | | 94,028 56 |
| | | $757,864 08 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital stock | | $500,000 00 |
| Contingent fund | | 10,000 00 |
| Profit and loss | $50,579 54 | |
| Deduct dividend No 26—4 per ct—declared this day | 20,000 00 | |
| | | 30,579 54 |
| Fund to pay Gov't and State taxes | | 5,500 00 |
| Dividends uncalled for | | 9,468 00 |
| Deposit | | 180,794 67 |
| Due to banks | | 21,521 87 |
| | | $757,864 08 |

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 31, 1870.

JAMES H. HUBER, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2d day of January, 1871.

ja5 d5 J. W. BATCHELOR, N. P. J. C., Ky.

### CONDITION OF THE Western Ins. and Banking Co. December 31, 1870.

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Real Estate | $33,000 00 |
| Expenses | 5,778 22 |
| Taxes paid | 2,071 42 |
| Fixtures and furniture | 2,300 00 |
| Revenue stamps | 150 33 |
| Bills and notes discounted | 422,298 63 |
| Cash | 49,789 55 |
| Due from banks and bankers | 27,089 73 |
| Bonds | 26,000 00 |
| | $569,368 88 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $250,000 00 |
| Exchange and interest | 27,780 50 |
| Fire premiums | 19,089 24 |
| Due to banks and bankers | 11,842 25 |
| Deposits | 260,656 89 |
| | $569,368 88 |

HENRY BURTER, Secy.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2d day of January, 1871.

ja5 d5 C S. MUELLER, Notary Public.

### STATEMENT OF Farmers' & Drovers' Bank DECEMBER 31, 1870.

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes and Bills | $321,559 25 |
| Stamps | 157 50 |
| Office Furniture | 2,293 70 |
| Fitting up office | 1,920 51 |
| Tax account | 896 05 |
| Protest | 9 75 |
| Expenses | 3,771 51 |
| Real Estate | 22,426 16 |
| Bonds | 744 50 |
| Due from Banks | 22,083 52 |
| Cash | 77,742 79 |
| | $453,652 24 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $100,000 00 |
| Individual Deposits | 339,309 80 |
| Interest | 12,046 59 |
| Due Banks | 1,384 19 |
| Profit and Loss | 911 66 |
| | $453,652 24 |

R. S. VEICH, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 1st of January, 1871.

ja5 d5 W. JO. WILSON, N. P. J. C.

### GLUE! GLUE!

THE best No. 1 Glue, which I guarantee as such, is manufactured and offered for sale at wholesale and retail at the lowest market price.

JOSEPH SCHWAB,
oc24 d3m Between Beargrass Creek & Reservoir.

# COURIER-JOURNAL
# COURIER-JOURNAL

# 1871.

THE Consolidation of the LOUISVILLE COURIER and the LOUISVILLE JOURNAL and the LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT having proven acceptable in a gratifying degree to the patrons of those papers, the

## COURIER-JOURNAL

is confidently submitted for a continuance of the liberal patronage hitherto extended to it, and which now embraces not only the entire SOUTH and WEST, but is rapidly extending its circulation in the NORTHWEST and the PACIFIC SLOPE. In

### Politics

the COURIER-JOURNAL will earnestly and faithfully advocate the principles of NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT, FREE TRADE, PROGRESSIVE COMMERCE, WESTERN and SOUTHERN ECONOMY, CIVILIZATION and PEACE.

### Kentucky News

will continue to be a special feature, carefully collated from papers issued in the various portions of the State.

### Southern News.

The advantages offered to see at a glance a complete and full synopsis of everything of an interesting character transpiring from time to time in the South are unequaled by any paper in the country.

### General News.

Special attention is given to laying before its readers the latest and fullest telegrams from all points in communication at home and abroad and the freshest particulars by mail of all events of general or special importance.

### Correspondence.

An efficient corps of intelligent correspondents distributed at all the principal points will furnish letters on the current political, commercial, literary, musical and fashionable topics and events of the day.

### Agriculture.

Everything pertaining to this important department will be given that may be of interest.

### The Farmer, Merchant and Mechanic

will find the COURIER-JOURNAL an epitome of information upon all salient points touching their professions.

### Literature, Science and Art.

The latest books, scientific discoveries and matters relating to biography, personal and historical reminiscences, painting, sculpture and music will be critically reviewed in the

### "Literary"

column of the COURIER-JOURNAL, which has so rapidly grown into favor with all classes of its readers.

### The Monetary and Commercial

department of the paper will embrace a thorough and truthful review of the condition of the money and other markets.

### Railroads and Steamboats.

Especial attention will be given to all matters touching these important interests.

### Local News.

The large editorial corps and reportorial and phonographic staff of the COURIER-JOURNAL enable it to give the fullest and most authentic particulars of everything transpiring in the city or vicinity.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year......$12 00
Six months......6 00
Three months......3 25
One month......1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents at three cents per copy.

SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

Devoted to News and Literature, and issued every Sunday morning.

One year, by mail......$2 00
One year, when delivered in city......2 50

The Daily Courier-Journal, including Sunday issue, by mail, $14 00 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 50 a year.

WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.

Single copy, one year......$2 00
Single copy, six months......1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each......1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each......1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each......1 50

An extra copy is allowed the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers. After one full club has been made up, additions from time to time may be made singly at the same rate.

Payments Always to be Made in Advance.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or bank drafts or checks or by express. We wish it distinctly understood that *we will not be responsible* for money lost in its transmission to us by mail.

☞ Specimen copies sent gratis on application.

All letters should be addressed to

COURIER-JOURNAL COMPANY,
110 and 112 West Jefferson street,
Louisville, Ky.

## MEDICAL.

### Galen's Head Dispensary,

Established 1850, Chartered 1851



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes. A speedy and permanent cure is guaranteed in every case undertaken, and at half the cost necessary under the old system of treatment. All medicines furnished, thus shielding the patient from exposure and extravagant charges for medicines. Also, agent for Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills. Sent on receipt of price—Two Dollars per box. A fine assortment of extra Male Safes, Bandages, Trusses and Braces for male and female always on hand. Price of Safes—Single one, $1; half dozen, $3; or $5 per dozen; sent securely sealed on receipt of price, with directions.

Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 60 large pages, 30 cuts and plates, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7½ to 9 at night. Sundays from 3 to 4 P. M. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. au7

### A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

### Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

### LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

*The Great Soothing Remedy.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. | Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething. | PRICE 25 CENTS |
| MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. | Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children. | PRICE 25 CENTS |
| MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. | Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages. | PRICE 25 CENTS |

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

### DOCTOR WHITTIER,

617 St. Charles St.

LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY Other Physician, so successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Disease as to bring patients from every State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, with purest drugs prepared in the establishment, cures cases given up by others, no matter who failed; tell your private trouble. Consultation free. Send two stamps for medical essays. ——— MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, sent by mail, 15 cents each, both for 25 cents, 100 pages. All that the curious, doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know, all about Self-Pollution, Prevention, Marriage. Every young man and woman ought to read it as a warning. The nervous, debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised.

### DR. GATES' PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, brought on by solitary habit or arising from excesses. Having treated this disease successfully for years, we can successfully guarantee a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price, 50 cents each, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES. We are agents for Madame Capraud's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

Also M. La Craux French Powders, guaranteed. Price by mail $2 and 3 stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,
Consulting Physician,
No. 85 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs.
112 eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

AVOID QUACKS—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York. de25 deod3mMoW&Fr

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Remedies.—Use these only, and save time, health, and money. $1,000 reward for any case of disease in any stage which they fail to cure.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Balsam, No. 1, cures Ulcers, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Mouth, Sore Eyes, Cutaneous Eruptions, Copper-colored Blotches, Soreness of the Scalp, Scrofula, &c. It is the greatest Renovator, Alterative, and Blood Purifier known—removes all mercury from the system, and leaves the blood pure and healthy.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Balsam, No. 2, cures mercurial affections, rheumatism in all its forms, and gives immediate relief in all cases.

Price of either No. 1 or 2 $5 per bottle, or two for $9.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Antidote, a radical cure for all urinary derangements. Price $3 per bottle.

DR. RICHAU'S Golden Elixir d'Amour, a radical cure for nervous or general debility in old or young, imparting energy with wonderful effect. Price $5 per bottle, or two for $9.

Send money by Express, or order goods through your Druggist, and you will meet with no loss. Prompt attention paid to all correspondents. None genuine without the name of "Dr. Richau's Golden Remedies, D. B. Richards, Sole Proprietor," blown in glass of bottles. Address DR. D. B. RICHARDS, 228 Varick street, New York.

For sale by WM. W. SMITH, Sixth and Market streets, Louisville, Ky. no28 dMW&Fr&weowly

### DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c. a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 13,000 cases. GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days. SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time. SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured. MEDICINE FURNISHED in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charge. Those seeking medical advice ought to know the many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L's diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients. FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured. FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—For all obstructions. Price $2. Best quality of Male Safes, $3 each—[illegible] for $3. Medical Pamphlet sent FREE. Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express. Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. ja8 d3m

## HOTELS.

### ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Fourth st., bet. Main and Sycamore,
Cincinnati, O.
J. J. McGRATH (formerly of Louisville Hotel), Prop'r
no9 d3m

### St. Charles Hotel.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The undersigned having effected a lease of the St. Charles Hotel for the term of ten years, are now engaged in thoroughly renovating and refurnishing the house for occupation on or about the 20th proximo. It is our purpose to make the St. Charles THE hotel of the South, and no expense will be spared or attention omitted to secure this object.

R. E. RIVERS,
HENRY B. FOLEY,
FITZ LONSDALE.

New Orleans, Oct 1870. oc31 dtf

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

### U. S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.,
BURTON & STOCKTON........PROPRIETORS
This Hotel has been
REFITTED AND FURNISHED.
oc17 dtf

C. C. WILLARD,

### EBBITT HOUSE,

WASHINGTON, D. C. oc9 dly

## DRY GOODS.

### FLANNELS.

20 bales Blue Mixed, Black Mixed, and Red Twilled Flannel;
[illegible] bales Plain Red Assorted Flannel;
[illegible] do White do do;
[illegible] Ballardvale do;
[illegible] Blue Mixed and Black Mixed Plain do;
[illegible] Assabet Plaid Flannel;
[illegible] Yellow do;
[illegible] pieces Opera Flannels, assorted colors;
[illegible] Ellerton, do Nashua, do Clarion, do Hamilton, do Pemberton, do Naumkeag, do Arlington, do Massachusetts — Bleached and Brown Canton Flannel.
do White Rock Plaid Linsey;
do Park do do;
do Irwin & Stinson's Plaid Linseys;

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., de22 70 and 72 Sixth street.

### BLANKETS.

20 CASES 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 White Bed Blankets;
50 bales 4 to 8 pound Gray Blankets;
15 bales Red and Blue do;
200 pair fine Crib do;

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., de22 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, bet. Grayson and Walnut sts. ja2 dtf

CEMETERIES, GARDENS & PLEASURE GROUNDS handsomely designed and laid out by B. Grove, Cemetery Engineer, 28th st. ja1 dim*

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 8 W. Main.

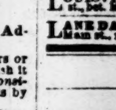
JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 169 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. ml

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 31 and 33d st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DORN, Prop's

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

## DENTISTRY.

J. F. CANINE,
DENTIST,



And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, [illegible] and Walnut, westside, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

*[Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]*

### Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 80 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40; every other day one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

### Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

## RAILROADS.

### Louisville and Nashville —AND— MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

| Leave. | [Nov. 20, 1870.] | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 9 00 A. M. | Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail | 10:50 P. M. |
| 6:45 P. M. | Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express | 8:30 A. M. |
| 12:20 A. M. | Nashv. & Southeastern Exp. Mail | 1:40 P. M. |
| 9:25 A. M. | Richmond & Livingston Ex. Mail | 3:10 P. M. |
| 3:30 P. M. | ...Bardstown Accommodation... | 9:35 A. M. |

Glasgow Branch—Accommodation trains leave Glasgow Junction at 5:00 A. M. and 1:50 P. M., and arrive at Glasgow at 6:10 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. Returning, leave Glasgow at 7:20 A. M. and 3:40 P. M.; arrive at Glasgow Junction at 9:00 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ Sleeping car on 12:20 A. M. train will be in depot and opened to passengers at 9 P. M.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, Bridge Depot and at Depot corner Ninth and Broadway.

n20 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

### Louisville and Cincinnati SHORT-LINE R. R.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati Mail, except Sunday. | 3:10 a m | 11:30 p m |
| Cincinnati Fast Line | 6:30 a m | 6:15 p m |
| Cincinnati Express, daily | 3:55 p m | 12:30 p m |
| Cin. Night Express, ex Saturday | 11:30 p m | 5:24 a m |
| Lexington Exp, except Sunday | 5:55 a m | 6:40 p m |
| Lexington Exp, except Sunday | 3:55 p m | 10:55 a m |
| Lagrange Accom'n, ex. Sunday | 4:55 p m | 8:05 a m |

Sleeping Cars on 11:10 P. M. Round-trip tickets to Cincinnati at reduced rates. By applying at company's offices, Third and Main streets, Louisville, Galt House, and Willard Hotel, or Depot, corner of Brook and Jefferson streets, telegrams to secure sleeping-car berths to Eastern cities will be sent free.

de13 dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

### Shelby Railroad Company.

Leaves Louisville (via the Short-line) 8:30 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. Leave Shelbyville 8:15 a. m. and 1:45 p. m. Passengers taking the 3:55 p. m. train from Louisville and the 8:15 a. m. from Shelbyville go through without change of cars. Trains 8:30 a. m., from Louisville, 2:30 p. m. from Shelbyville, are mixed trains from Anchorage and Shelbyville. de13

### GREAT THROUGH ROUTE North, East, and West, VIA THE Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line J., M. & I. R. R.

THREE trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

8:35 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday. Pullman's Palace Cars through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York without change, via Pan-Handle.

2:20 P. M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis in Pullman's Palace Cars; to Chicago in splendid day and sleeping cars; to Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, via Bee Line, without change, in Wagner's drawing room day and sleeping cars.

11:20 P. M. daily except Saturday, making connections East and West, with through car to St. Louis.

Night cars with reclining chairs free.

NOTICE—On Sunday through cars to the Eastern cities, via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depot at 2:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale and sleeping cars secured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Third sts, and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.

S. E. CAREY, G. T. A. HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
November 20, 1870.

### Louisville, New Albany & Chicago RAILWAY

IS now running its trains direct to and from Louisville over the Ohio river bridge. By this arrangement passengers avoid the tedious omnibus transfer heretofore experienced.

TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED

Leaving Bridge Depot at......9:15 A. M.
Arrive at " " at......9:00 P. M.

Tickets for all points on this line can be procured at their office at the Bridge Depot.

S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A. M. SLOAT, Gen'l Sup't. se24 dtf

## MEDICINES.

### THE GREAT LUNG REMEDY.

### Globe Flower Cough Syrup

Cures permanently Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Croup, Whooping-Cough, and Consumption, when taken in time. Has never failed. OVER TWENTY THOUSAND LIVING WITNESSES to bear testimony to the great superiority of Globe Flower Cough Syrup over all other Lung Remedies introduced.

Globe Flower Cough Syrup is a certain curative for every form of Cough.

It quickly relieves the spasmodic irritation, promotes expectoration, and clears the air passages of mucous.

It purifies the fluids and heals ulcers and tubercles in the lungs.

It should be used in every form of Phthisis Pulmonalis, Pain or soreness in the Lungs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Night Sweats, Feverishness, Loss of Appetite, and Gradual Wasting Away.

Be assured that it contains no Opium, or any of its preparations, or other injurious drug.

A trial by the Profession and People is most respectfully solicited.

For sale by Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

PEMBERTON, TAYLOR & CO.,
Proprietors and Chemists, Atlanta, Ga.

### READ! READ!

BYINGTON'S HOTEL, FORT VALLEY, GA., December 1, 1870.

Messrs. Pemberton, Taylor & Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

Gents—For the past two months I have been suffering with a very severe cough, and I used fifty different remedies without receiving the least benefit; but a few days ago a friend recommended your Globe Flower Cough Syrup, and I am proud to say that my cough was entirely cured before the bottle was near empty. I am, very respectfully,

E. T. BYINGTON.

ROSWELL, GA., April 23, 1870.

Messrs. Pemberton, Taylor & Co:

Dear Sir—I received the bottle of Globe Flower Cough Syrup at noon yesterday and began the use of it immediately. My patient passed a more comfortable night than she has for three months, and now, at 10 o'clock a. m., she feels like another woman. I intend to continue the use of the Globe Flower Syrup, believing it will make a cure. Never have I witnessed such great benefit from a remedy in so short a time in my life. I shall, in the future, use your Globe Flower Syrup in all cases of colds, coughs, and all affections of the lungs that may present themselves. Respectfully, R. B. ANDERSON, M. D.

[From Rev. H. E. Taliaferro.]

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Feb. 14, 1865.

Dr. J. S. Pemberton:

Dear Sir—It not being in my power to visit your city soon, and as I am often asked for your Globe Flower Syrup, I wish you to send me one dozen bottles. My son-in-law has been cured of a long obstinate lung affection, bordering on consumption, by the use of two bottles. Every one who has tried it wants more, and those who have not tried it wish to do so. I will remit the money when you forward the bill. Yours truly, H. E. TALIAFERRO.

For sale by B. F. ALFORD, Druggist,
de28 deod3m Corner Seventh and Market.

### GRIMAULT and Co's

Chemists to the Court.
45 RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

### FRENCH MEDECINES

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

Grimault & Co.'s

### SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH

Patronized for more than twenty years by the Paris Physicians. Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings. It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

LUNG DISEASES.

Grimault & Co.'s

### SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

It is the best and most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping coughs, and influenza. In comparing this syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognize the superiority of this preparation. Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature, "Grimault and Co."

NERVOUS HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.

Grimault & Co.'s

### GUARANA

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhea.

Grimault & Co.'s
DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR

### OF PEPSINE

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heartburn, gastritis, gastralgia, children's diarrhea, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, &c.

Agents in Louisville,

### PETER, POWERS & COOPER.

je13 dlawly-M

SAGINAW (Mich.) SAW AND PLANING MILLS.—The undersigned have Three Mills, cutting annually Twenty-five Millions feet of Lumber, and are prepared to fill orders of all kinds of Lumber, either dressed or in rough; also Laths, Shingles, Pickets, Moldings, Window Frames, Casings, &c. Shipments by either rail or water. Orders solicited.

se26 Mo&Fr ly B. H. BENNETT & CO.

Courier-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1871.

## LITERARY.

I.

**Bump's Law and Practice of Bankruptcy.**

This work is the production of Orlando F. Bump, a register in bankruptcy, who has prepared and published heretofore a digest of the decisions on the Internal Revenue Law. The work is brought down to December 1, 1870. It includes the law of bankruptcy, together with all the rules and forms required to be used in a suit in bankruptcy, and notes referring to all the decisions up to the 1st of December, 1870. This work is entirely and exclusively practical in its character, and being in reality a commentary on a statute, is special in its nature.

Mr. Bump has written a treatise on the law of Bankruptcy, which forms a sort of introductory commentary on the statute, and having had so much experience with both the theory and practice connected with his subject, his work comes to us bearing the impress of authority. It is lucidly and ably written; condensed in matter and forcible in expression. The notes of the decisions follow the sections to which they apply, and are used again in many instances as foot-notes to the text of the treatise. The treatise is the notes of the decisions, arranged in a logical, systematic and scholarly way as to give any one a connected conception of the theory and practice of bankruptcy. The work justly deserves the rank and position of a standard authority which we hope it will soon attain. The book is just published by Baker, Voorhes & Co., and bears their imprint for the year of 1871.

II.

**Brightly's Federal Digest.**

Frederick C. Brightly, a member of the Philadelphia bar, who published some time since the first volume of this able work, has issued volume second. This work is a digest of the decisions of the Federal Courts from the organization of the Government to the present time. Volume second embraces the period of 1868 to 1871, or rather to the fall of 1870. The work is executed with great ability and forms a complement to the United States Digest, with which every lawyer is so well acquainted. It is composed with greater rapidity than the latter, but we venture the indorsement that it is as reliable. The objections made to volume first are, in a measure, applicable to this one, and, in fact, are inseparable from such an immediate digest of decisions following their delivery so as to be in the library with the printed reports, and be as it were their best index. The author has chosen the only correct plan upon which a digest can be written, which is to give the principal point of the decisions, for, even if that was preceded by a statement of the facts of the case, the case would or ought to be examined by a careful and studious lawyer, who was conscientious in the discharge of his professional duties. By the plan adopted he saves great labor to himself; by the other he would save none for the attorney, but increase his own and not lessen the inaccuracy of the book. Whatever may be its faults, and they are but few, and whatever its errors, and they are not many or grievous, let gratitude check us in the expression of our judgment as to the former and soften our opinion as to the latter, because the author has done a great work most excellently well in a very short time.

The work is published by Kay & Brother, of Philadelphia, and is gotten up in very fine style. If there can be any objection to the part performed by the publishers, it can be found only in the size of the type, which is almost too small for constant use. It is, however, remarkably distinct, and printed on very good paper, not in any the slightest degree dingy in its color. There are two things about which a lawyer should always be painful watchful, for out of them he makes the most of his fortune and fame. They are his eyesight and digestion, and when either fails one-half of his head is gone, and, when both, then away goes it all.

Both Bump's Bankruptcy's Practice and Brightly's Federal Digest have just been received by John P. Morton & Co., on Main street, who, under the supervision and enterprise of Mr. A. L. Ormsby, keep up with everything new and valuable in law books.

## SMALL TALK.

PRIM died of lockjaw.

BLONDE hair is $25 an ounce in Chicago.

THE belle of Charleston, Illinois, prefers fine-cut.

NEARLY everybody has a loose way of spelling lose.

CINCINNATI whisky vomited an Illinois man to death.

THE weather in Detroit is quoted as "ethereal mildness."

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND has named his boy Donn Piatt.

"PERIPATETIC gospel slingers" are indigenous to Michigan.

THERE is room for one more agricultural paper in Nashville.

LUTE TAYLOR, of the La Crosse Leader, has gone into the 1-1-lecture field.

SINCE the Boston Post dropped the "N. Y. Com. Adv.," its selections have been more Judycious.

CHINAMEN sentenced to death are allowed to hire substitutes; all of which is discouraging to jurymen.

A BOSTON man reports having been wished "fifty happy New Year's on earth and a warm reception above."

THE Kansas murderer of the period gives himself up with the remark, "I've killed the destroyer of my peace."

"THE light, graceful, geranium style of beauty" is what the New York Sun calls the peculiarity of American belles.

THERE were fully eighty three marriages in the District of Columbia in 1870, while there were only forty-three divorces.

CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL paragraphs may not always be ten years old, but they are generally in a state bordering on decayed.

A MAN in Flint, Mich., bought another man's wife a few days ago, and paid as high as $10. He had to pay extra for the furniture, too.

ALL the registered letters stolen from the United States mails during 1870 did not amount to more than fifteen hundred and seventy-four.

HORACE GREELEY is ruinous wherever he goes. His recent trip to Washington is reported to have caused "more than the usual speculation."

THE Boston Post does not believe the report that Boutwell put his large thumb into the measure when he drew liquor for his Groton customers.

THE best of paragraphs are liable to get into the Chicago Republican and get mangled. The worst of it is they never sufficiently recover to travel again.

OLD HANKS, who carried Abraham Lincoln when Abe was a baby, and who now wears Lincoln's first watch, has become a resident of Hell Gate, Montana.

"GODLOVE I," is English for the title of the new King of Spain. "The Hon. Amadeus Orth," of Indiana, will please take a hint and do his name in Spanish.

A MASSACHUSETTS dead-beat has been successfully passing himself for a San Francisco physician. His talisman was a recommendation signed "Yours in Krist."

THE Cincinnati Commercial, just to show its independence, inflicted a supplement on Saturday. It don't seem to care how many vacant houses it brings about.

BUNSBY is now on the Chicago Tribune. That paper asserts that "the efforts now making to procure the removal of Bloomfield will either succeed or fail."

THE latest expression of approval is ghastly. Used as follows: "Yaas; had a ghastly time, by Jove!" "Ghastly little creachaw, isn't she?" and the like.—[New York Mail.

FROM the Chicago Times' fashion intelligence: "*On dit*, that a handsome young belle of Bridgeport is to be united in the bonds of wedlock to a driver of a North Clark street car."

IT is thought that Mr. Medill, when he printed his plan for the Darien canal locks in the New York Tribune instead of in his own paper, did so in deference to Mr. Greeley's well-known theory of dams.

THE resolution fiends in Rochester recently concluded a "series" with this: "Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the Democrat and Chronicle, provided nothing is charged for the same."

THE vote in the city of New York for the General who should be presented with a "beautiful meerschaum pipe," resulted thus: McClellan, 1,794; Woodford, 724; Barnum, 550; Grant, 483. The proceeds from the voting amounted to $825.

HERE is the latest veto: "I herewith return, without my approval, House bill discontinuing a certain action at law in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, there being no such action in said Court, wherefore I veto the bill putting an end thereto." Awast!—[World.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer steals a paragraph from the COURIER-JOURNAL, putting in "Louisville" where "Cincinnati" was printed in this paper, and here we have the paragraph "smart," as it appears in the Enquirer: "A man in Louisville made a bet the other day that he could drink a pint and a half of Louisville whisky in twelve hours. He won the bet, and his widow remarked at the funeral the next day that it was the first money he had earned by hard work in ten years."

IN his Baltimore lecture Surratt mentioned an incident which occurred while he was serving in the Papal army. He said that, as he and a party of his comrades were sitting together, it was proposed that each should tell how he came to be there. When his turn came, he evaded the truth by saying that a love of adventure had brought him. But a Frenchman said, "I know what brought you here; you are Booth; you killed President Lincoln, and you came here to hide." The Frenchman knew nothing about Surratt or his history, and his remark was the prompting of a mysterious impulse that he could not explain.

BUTLER is one of the most mischievous *marplots* in this whole San Domingo transaction. The President's positive will has also borne down Boutwell, who now claims to favor the acquisition of San Domingo, as does Fish, whose weak temper could not withstand the fierce charges of the President. Sumner's hope is that the debate in the Senate can be reopened, when, so far from withdrawing his charges, he means to come forward with still more terrific ones. It is queer to see Sumner on such pleasant visiting terms with old Democrats like Casserly and Thurman, whom he visited on New Year's Day. But the riff-raff of Republican Senators follow, like sheep, after the Executive, and no man of power, independence or reputation, can make them see any other leader.—[Chicago Tribune Cor.

A SAN FRANCISCO letter says: "The odious European institution known as the man-milliner has found its way here, and flourishes bravely. There are three shops in San Francisco where the work of ladies' dress-making in all its branches is carried on solely by male 'artists.' Not only are all the dresses cut, fitted, and made up by men, but the measuring is also done by them. The proprietors and employes are all Germans and Frenchmen, but I am sorry to say that most of their best customers are American ladies from 'the highest circles of society.' These shops have the preference with the fair sex, and are the most aristocratic in the city. The proprietors will not touch a dress of cheap material, or one the making-up of which will cost less than $5. I have never been able to look with favor on the employment of male physicians in a certain line of the profession when women would do as well, or better; but man-milliners—faugh! my gorge rises at the thought."

A NEW YORK letter says: "The number of men out of employment is immense, and hundreds are added to it weekly. At the door of Cooper Institute reading-room, the other day, several men, evidently of the working class, stood talking. Said one, 'I have not earned a dollar in three months.' Another said, 'It is just as bad with me: can't get work anywhere.' A third could not stay at home it was so cold, so he came to the reading-room every day to keep warm. This was the drift of the conversation. Within the reading-room there were probably three hundred men, from twenty-five to sixty, all out of work, and trying to kill time. And they looked like men willing enough to work, if they could find work to do. Only those who go among the poor have any real knowledge of the distress among the working-classes. It may not be greater than in previous winters, but certainly it is not less. The aid societies are run down with applicants for assistance. All the relief provided is bitterly needed."

MARK TWAIN on Surratt: "The cheapest and the surest way to get an undesired or unknown person splendidly before the public and crowded houses, is to get somebody to persecute him. There are other ways, but this is the surest. One of the most courted lady-lecturers of the day owes by far the largest half of her notoriety to a dreadful platform failure, which produced for her such an avalanche of newspaper scorn and rebuke that she became known (and sympathized with) all over the land in a single day. Another of the most courted lady-lecturers of the day is soaring along on a lucrative notoriety, nine-tenths of which is the result of industriously-supplied two line personal items telling how she wore her hair at Long Branch. So you see how easy it is to excite the public interest in an individual, and fill that individual's lecture halls for him. Do you not perceive that Mr. Surratt, who cannot at present induce more than a hundred people to listen to him, is on the high road to notoriety which in a very little while will cram the largest halls in America with people eager to see the new wonder and hear him? Indeed he is on that very high road."

## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**Morton and the Southern Elections—Schenck and Campbell—San Domingo—Sumner's Old Friends to the Rescue—Col. Sloo's Claim—Disabilities—Grant's Land Office Grief—Personal.**

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4, 1871.

The Radicals are greatly chagrined over the result of the elections in the Southern States, and especially in Georgia and Florida, where they anticipated a triumph. They perceive the utter hopelessness of their cause in that section, so long as there is freedom of the elective franchise, and the most desperate of the leaders are considering the feasibility of re-reconstructing them with an eye to the Presidential election. Morton, who, of all men, has the most influence with the President, is in favor of this movement, and his fertile mind can easily invent sufficient pretexts therefor, if the party could be united on the proposition. It has been discussed among prominent Radicals, but desperate as are their political fortunes, they cannot be so mad as to enter into such a nefarious scheme. It would assuredly hasten their downfall, which now is purely a question of time.

SCHENCK'S CONTEST.

The telegraph has advised you that Schenck, notwithstanding his acceptance of the mission to Great Britain, has formally notified General Lew. Campbell of a contest for his seat in the next Congress. It is, under the peculiar circumstances, an unusual case, and presents Schenck in no enviable light. At the most, the seat could only be declared vacant, and Campbell will then be returned by a large majority. And so far from shrinking from the contest, both General Campbell and the Democrats of his District really desire it to proceed. The contest turns on the exclusion of the vote of the inmates of the "Soldiers' Home." The Supreme Court of Ohio (all Republicans in politics) had already decided that they were not citizens, and therefore not entitled to exercise the privilege of voting. Now let us see whether this Radical Congress, even with the efforts of Mr. Benjamin Butler as Schenck's attorney, will dare to overthrow, in effect, the decision of the court of that State. It is thought the result would have been averse to Schenck, even had he proposed to retain his seat.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic members of Congress held an informal caucus to-day, after the adjournment, in which there was an interchange of opinion on the San Domingo scheme. They are a unit against its annexation, and will vote against Morton's Senate bill. But I predict its passage, nevertheless, if it can be brought up in a shape that a mere majority can carry it. There are many Radicals that oppose it, but the specious plea is made that this is only a preliminary examination; that the commissioners cannot report during the present session, and thus the votes of these opponents will be secured. This, however, by no means insures the success of annexation when it shall come before Congress. As stated in my last letter,

SUMNER MEANS FIGHT,

and we hear that Gerritt Smith, Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and other associates of that Senator, are soon to assemble here and give him the aid of their countenance and moral support. Mr. Frederick Douglass (mulatto) had intended at one time to assail the Senator, but after a conference with an old abolition friend, he concluded that as between Grant and the Massachusetts Senator he would occupy a neutral position. Possibly the refusal of the President to admit the propriety of appointing Fred. one of the Commissioners had its effect.

RAISING THE WIND.

A Western Senator has hit on a novel plan to raise funds for the Radical party. He introduced and the Senate passed a bill imposing a tax of one dollar on each written application for office. Senator Sherman, of Ohio, hit it off happily. He inquired of Colfax what was the title of the bill; and in response to Colfax's reply suggested it should be designated "as a bill to raise funds for the use of the Republican party."

AN IMPORTANT CAUSE.

Hon. R. M. Corwine, now a resident of this city, but a native of Mason county, Ky., delivered a very able argument yesterday before the Court of Claims in an important cause. It was an action instituted by Marshall O. Roberts, trustee, &c., of New York, against the Government for mail services rendered by Sloo's steamship line about the year 1850. The company had originally agreed to transmit the California mails from New York via Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans; which service was faithfully performed. The increasing business demanded greater and more rapid postal facilities, and by agreement with the Postoffice Department the company furnished it and also agreed to look to Congress for additional pay. The service was performed for eight years from New York and two years and six months from New Orleans. The Senate Postal Committee five times reported a bill in favor of the company for compensation, but never until last July did Congress take action, and then it sent the case to the Court of Claims for adjudication. The amount involved is upward of a million dollars. A. G. Sloo, the originator of this service, was well known in Louisville, Cincinnati, and afterward in New Orleans, which was latterly the scene of his bold operations. He became reduced in fortune, and in 1861 committed suicide in New York city.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

There is a possibility, barely, that the political disability bill now before the House, and which failed to be acted on last session, will go through. It is only a possibility, for there is a growing inclination among those who control legislative action in Congress to refuse all individual petitions and await the passage of a general amnesty bill. There are a large number of names of Kentuckians in the bill referred to.

OLD JOE WILSON,

Old Joe Wilson, the Land Commissioner, who is "tough and devilish sly," refuses to resign, and intends to fight it out with the Presidency on the Civil Tenure-of-Office bill. Old Joe swears that he has been honest, too, as if one could be forty years an office-holder and be honest. But it is a suspicious fact that the Pacific coast Representatives, who belong to the "California Bank Ring," and other heads of land-grab rings, have urged the retention of Wilson. Joseph must walk the plank. The Senate will confirm his successor almost without a reference. Grant is mighty, and the Senate tramps at his heels.

MAJ. GEN. HANCOCK,

the distinguished officer who has been here on special duty for two months, leaves tomorrow for his Western command. Nearly all the most prominent politicians of both parties called and paid him their respects. His chivalrous bearing and frank and genial manners have won him troops of friends. A soldier, he rarely indulges in political discussion, but his Democracy is of the most orthodox character. OCCASIONAL.

## THE STATE CAPITAL.

**Saturday in the Assembly—Big Sandy Railroad—Special Legislation—Four Vetoes, &c.**

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CAPITAL HOTEL, COURIER-JOURNAL ROOMS, FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 7, 1871.

The first Saturday of the session has arrived, and, in accordance with a custom which has prevailed ever since your correspondent knew anything about the matter, a great many of the members of the Legislature are getting ready to take the evening trains for a brief visit home or elsewhere. It is to be hoped that none of them will fail to put in an appearance on Monday morning, as business always progresses much better with full houses than when there is a bare quorum.

THE LEGISLATION OF THE DAY.

Reference to the report of Legislative proceedings will show that, in the House of Representatives at least, a good deal of business of one sort and another was done. The Senate adjourned at half-past ten, whereas the Representatives remained in session until noon. It is a standing boast of the *patres conscripti*, however, that they can dispatch legislation in about half the time that it takes the other branch of the General Assembly, and, if this is a verity, I suppose nothing is lost by the shortness of the Senate sessions.

FAYETTE COUNTY COURT.

Judge Graves, of the Fayette County Court, being unable, on account of protracted illness, to preside in his court, a bill was this morning introduced and passed both Houses, giving the county judge of that county the power to appoint two justices, either of whom may serve as presiding judge in case of his inability to do so. It seems to me that it would have been well to make this a general instead of a special law.

SECURITY FOR TRAVELERS.

A bill was to-day reported to the House by the Committee on Revised Statutes, making it the duty of the turnpike road companies to erect sufficient barricades at all places where there are embankments five feet in hight, and in case of failure to do so taking away from them the right to collect tolls, and rendering them subject to fine and indictment. The bill is to be printed, and will come up in the orders of the day. There can be no doubt that some legislation of the sort is required for the security of passengers. The newspapers during the past year recorded a number of cases where lives were lost that would not have been lost if such a law had been in force.

BIG SANDY RAILROAD.

Mr. Caldwell, from the Committee on Railroads, to-day reported a bill amending the charter of the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company, which, after some little discussion, was recommitted by the wish of its friends to the Judiciary Committee. The bill confirms the merger of the Lexington and Big Sandy and the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy roads as agreed upon by the respective companies, and provides that there shall be two recognized divisions of the road, the city of Lexington constituting the point of division, to be called the Eastern and Western divisions. Mortgages on the one are not to extend to the other. The company may, by a branch or otherwise, fix the western terminus at Louisville.

The people of Lexington are exceedingly sanguine since the acceptance by certain Northern contractors of the provisional $250,000 subscription made by their City Council that the eastern division will be built right away. Our friends of the Bluegrass Athens, however, have built so many railways on paper which never came to anything that we are constrained to accept their assurances upon this subject *cum grano salis*.

A BATCH OF VETOES.

Gov. Stevenson sent in to-day four veto messages, all of which were sustained by the unanimous vote of the House of Representatives. The first was of a bill to incorporate "The Southern and Western Real Estate Company," which his Excellency returned without his signature, on the ground that it contained banking, real estate, pawnbroking, and brokerage privileges all under one head. The second was of a bill regarding the sale of real estate belonging to infants in the county of Mercer, for the reason that the spirit of the constitution requires all laws of a general nature to be uniform in their action throughout the Commonwealth. The third veto was of a bill affecting the charter of the town of Millersburg in which the Police Judge was invested with the power of taking the acknowledgments of deeds, &c. The fourth was of a bill proposing to invest a minor with all the rights and privileges appertaining to a man of twenty one. The bills in question were all passed by the Legislature last session.

KENTUCKY RIVER NAVIGATION.

A bill was brought before the House to-day and will come up for action next Monday, authorizing the County Court of Garrard to assess a tax for the payment of the fee of Hon. George R. McKee for services rendered in the Kentucky River Navigation case. Some of the friends of that measure, so effectually killed by the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, do not look very favorably upon the bill, but I take it for granted that it will pass. Z.

## INDIANA NEWS.

Judge Hughes goes for Cumback.

There is a report that Dr. Warren killed a panther in Warren county, a few days ago.

A $25,000 breach of promise case has been entered in one of the courts at Terre Haute.

There was a meeting of the bar at Indianapolis, Wednesday, to devise means for the establishing of a Superior Court in Indiana.

An Evansville Sunday-school boy quotes as the most beautiful verse in the Bible: "If any man pulls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

The Evansville Courier copies our report of Prof. Fowler's lecture at Weisiger Hall, on Love, Courtship, Selection and Marriage, head lines and all, and publishes it without credit.

A countryman in answer to the question what he was doing in Indianapolis, said he had two brothers there, one was in jail and the other in the Legislature, and he had gone to that city to raise money enough to get them both out of their predicament.

A plan for effecting their escape from the Covington jail, concocted by the prisoners last Friday, was frustrated by an attache of the jail chancing to overhear the men talking about it. The plan was to knock down the jailer with a bed-slat and make a run for it. They had filed off their shackles, and had everything in readiness.

One of the coolest things we have heard of for a long time was the jail-breaking affair that occurred in this place one day during the first week of the recent term of the Common Pleas Court. Three prisoners—one already sentenced to the House of Correction, and the other two charged with murder—effected an escape from the jail in broad daylight, walked up town, got on a "bum," and then deliberately walked into the court-room, where they indulged in a friendly hand-shaking with the Sheriff. Spectators, as well as the Sheriff, were somewhat amazed at the conduct of the trio, but as a reward for their temerity in "bearding the lion in his den," they were taken in charge by the Sheriff and again placed in durance vile.—[Princeton Union Clarion.

The Evansville Journal says: The case of Fredicka Riehl, aged twenty one years, against Robert Barnes, aged seventy-two years, for breach of promise of marriage and seduction, came to an end on Wednesday night at Princeton, the jury returning a verdict for defendant. Reference has been made to this suit before in the Journal in its various stages from the first entry of the suit last spring, the taking of depositions, which so enraged the plaintiff that she attempted to shoot both witness and defendant, when the plaintiff consulted an oracle, and up to the time when the case was removed to Princeton. At Princeton the case occupied five days in the trial, the evidence covering a variety of subjects, that on physiology being, according to accounts, exceedingly interesting. When the case was given to the jury, twenty-eight interrogatories were submitted by the defendant, and the jury answered twenty-seven of them in his favor. Mr. Barnes is very wealthy, the census report putting him down as worth $720,000. He is one of the oldest citizens of Evansville, and is further somewhat remarkable by being defendant in two other suits of similar character.

☞ Mr. Macrae, a recent Scotch traveler in America, describes Oliver Wendell Holmes as "a plain, little, dapper man; his short hair brushed down like a boy's, but turning gray now; a powerful jaw, and a thick, strong, under lip, that gives decision to his look, with a dash of pertness." Professor Agassiz is "big, massive, genial looking; the rich, healthy color of his broad face still telling of the Old World from which he came—a man who, but for his dark, keen eyes, would look more like a jovial English squire than a devotee of science." Emerson "has the queerest New England face, with thin features, prominent hatchet nose, and a smile of childlike sweetness and simplicity arching the face, and drawing deep curves down the cheek."

## Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1871.

There is still great complaint about the stringent money market, but No. 1 names can get accommodation from their regular bank when good security is offered.

EXCHANGE—Is growing scarce, but the banks sell to depositors at par, and buy at 1-10 discount. New Orleans Exchange is in some demand, but will not sell for better than par.

GOLD—There is not much gold offered, and the bankers cannot keep a supply sufficient to meet the wants of daily payers. The price varies very little; it opened at 110⅝, touched 110¾, and closed at 110⅝.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, furnish the following quotations:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 110 | 111 |
| Silver halves and quarters | 105 | |
| Silver dimes | 103 | |

We bring forward our quotations:

| 1870. | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 120¾ | 123⅛ | 119⅝ | 121⅛ |
| February | 121⅛ | 121⅜ | 115 | 115⅛ |
| March | 115 | 116⅞ | 110⅝ | 112 |
| April | 111¾ | 115⅝ | 111⅛ | 115 |
| May | 114⅞ | 115 | 113⅞ | 114⅜ |
| June | 114⅛ | 114⅞ | 110⅞ | 111⅞ |
| July | 112⅛ | 122 | 111⅛ | 120⅛ |
| August | 120⅞ | 122 | 114⅞ | 117 |
| September | 116⅞ | 116⅞ | 112⅞ | 113⅞ |
| October | 114¾ | 114⅜ | 111⅜ | 111⅜ |
| November | 111⅞ | 113⅛ | 110 | 110⅞ |
| Dec. 1 | 110⅞ | 111⅛ | 110⅝ | 110⅞ |
| 2 | 110⅞ | 111⅞ | 110⅞ | 111⅛ |
| 3 | 111 | 111⅛ | 111 | 111⅛ |
| 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 5 | 111 | 111⅛ | 111 | 111⅛ |
| 6 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅝ | 110⅞ |
| 7 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅝ | 110⅞ |
| 8 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅝ | 110⅞ |
| 9 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅝ | 110⅞ |
| 10 | 110⅞ | 111 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ |
| 11 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 12 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅝ | 110⅞ |
| 13 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅞ |
| 14 | 110⅞ | 111 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ |
| 15 | 111⅛ | 111⅛ | 110⅞ | 111⅛ |
| 16 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅝ | 110⅞ |
| 17 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅝ | 110⅞ |
| 18 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 19 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅞ |
| 20 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅝ | 110⅞ |
| 21 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅝ | 110⅞ |
| 22 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅝ | 110⅞ |
| 23 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅝ | 110⅞ |
| 24 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅝ | 110⅞ |
| 25 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 26 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 27 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅝ | 110⅞ |
| 28 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅝ | 110⅞ |
| 29 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅝ | 110⅞ |
| 30 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅝ | 110⅞ |
| 31 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅝ | 110⅞ |
| Jan. 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 3 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅝ | 110⅞ |
| 4 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅝ | 110⅞ |
| 5 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅝ | 110⅞ |
| 6 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅝ | 110⅞ |
| 7 | 110⅝ | 110⅞ | 110⅝ | 110⅝ |

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Have changed hands much more freely to-day than is generally noticeable in this market. The general tendency is upward. Our bankers make about 1 per cent. margin buying and sell close to New York prices.

Morton, Galt & Co. quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Coupons, '81 | 109¾@110¾ |
| " '62 | 107¾@108¾ |
| " '64 | 107¾@108¾ |
| " '65 | 107¾@108¾ |
| " new '65 | 106¾@107¾ |
| " '67 | 106¾@107¾ |
| " '68 | 106¾@107¾ |
| 10-40s | 105¾@106¾ |
| Currency 6s | 109¾@110¾ |

The following table shows the course of Government bonds for the past three days:

| | Thur. | Fri. | Sat. | Adv. | De. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons, '81 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | ¼ | .. |
| " '62 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ | ¼ | .. |
| " '64 | 108 | 108 | 108¾ | ¾ | .. |
| " '65 | 108 | 108 | 108¾ | ¾ | .. |
| " '65 (new) | 106¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | ¾ | .. |
| " '67 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | ¾ | .. |
| Coupons '68 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | ¾ | .. |
| 10-40 coupons | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | ¾ | .. |
| Cy 6s | 110 | 110 | 110¾ | ¾ | .. |

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Hold their own well, and the majority of securities have advanced. The transactions, however, are confined to small lots.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, furnish the following quotations:

STOCKS.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| National Bank, First | 133 | 135 |
| National Bank, Second | 96 | 98 |
| National Bank, Planters' | 92 | 94 |
| National Bank, City | 101 | 102 |
| Bank of America | 98 | 100 |
| Bank of Kentucky | 94 | 95 |
| Bank of Louisville | 87 | 88 |
| Merchants' Bank | 114 | 116 |
| Commercial Bank | .. | .. |
| Northern Bank | 119 | 120 |
| Citizens' Bank | 111 | 113 |
| People's Bank | 95 | 97 |
| Masonic Bank | 102 | 103 |
| Farmers' Bank | 98 | 100 |
| Security Bank | 113 | 114 |
| German Bank | 110 | 111 |
| West'n Finan'l Corporation Bank | 90 | 91 |
| Central Savings Bank | 94 | 98 |
| Falls City Tobacco Bank | 95 | 96 |
| Farmers' and Drovers' Bank | 100 | 102 |
| Financial and Manufact'ng Bank | 98 | 100 |
| Louisville Insurance Co. Bank | 165 | .. |
| German Insurance Co. Bank | 134 | 135 |
| Western Insurance Co. Bank | 129 | 130 |
| Jeff., Mad. and Ind. R. R. Co. | 38 | 40 |
| Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., com'n | 43 | 45 |
| Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., pref'd | 83 | 85 |
| Louisville and Nashville R. R. | 79 | 80¼ |
| Gas Company stock | 110 | 112 |

BONDS.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City for improvements, 6 per c | 74 | 76 |
| City for bounty, 6 per c | 75 | 77 |
| City for schools, 6 per c | 75 | 76¾ |
| City for wharf, old, 6 per c | 78 | 79 |
| City for wharf, new, 6 per c | 76 | 77 |
| City for water-works, old, 6 per c | 78¾ | 80 |
| City for water-works, new, 6 per c | 75 | 76 |
| City for L. & N. R. R., M. S., 6 per c | 77 | 79 |
| City for L. & N. R. R., L. E., 6 per c | 75 | 76 |
| City for E. & P. R. R., 7 per c | 86 | 91 |
| City for old liabilities, 10 yrs, 7 per c | 89 | *90 |
| City for old liabilities, 5 yrs, 7 per c | 93 | *95 |
| City for school purposes, 7 per c | 94 | 95 |
| Water-works bonds, 6 per c | 80 | 83 |
| Canal bonds, second issue, 6 per c | 88 | 90 |
| Canal bonds, third issue, 6 per c | 77 | 79 |
| Canal bonds, fourth issue, 6 per c | 75 | 78 |
| Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c | 99 | 100 |
| Kentucky State bonds, new, 6 per c | 91 | 92 |
| Ohio River Bridge Co., 7 per c | 87 | *89 |
| L. & N. R. R. Co., old, 7 per c | 92 | 95 |
| L. & N. R. R. Co., new, 7 per c | 88 | *89½ |
| L., C. & L. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c | 83 | 84 |
| L., C. & L. R. R., 2d mort., 8 per c | 84 | *85 |
| J., M. & I. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c | 80 | 81 |
| J., M. & I. R. R., 2d mort., 7 per c | 72 | 75 |
| E. & P. R. R., 1st mort., 8 per c | 85 | *85 |
| Grayson county, 7 per c | 75 | 76 |
| Muhlenburg county, 7 per c | 73 | 75 |
| Lyon county, 7 per c | 73 | 75 |
| Caldwell county, 7 per c | 71 | 73 |
| McCracken county, 7 per c | 69 | 70 |
| Shelby county, 8 per c | .. | *90 |
| Carroll county bond, 8 per c | .. | *93 |

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

INSURANCE—The subject of insurance has been recently brought sharply to the notice of business men, as also all classes of the community who insure their property, by the ruinous failure of the Home Insurance Company of New Haven. This Company had for a long time stood No. 1 and did an immense business, but as to its real condition the public was most egregiously deceived. One effect which is likely to be produced by the failure of the New Haven Home Company is to arouse a much more careful scrutiny into the solvency of other similar institutions which offer to take risks upon property. The Chicago Tribune referring to the subject, makes some suggestions worthy of special attention:

The discovery that the Home Insurance Company, of New Haven, was only a sham, a long continued and successful imposition on the public, will do more to destroy confidence in insurance companies generally than would have been accomplished by the failure of a dozen minor companies. It was considered one of the soundest companies in the whole country, and the fact that the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Connecticut has permitted the public to be gulled by this institution so long, can scarcely be explained without implicating his official honesty. There is the fortunate peculiarity about the fire insurance business that a failure of this kind causes no great loss to single individuals. The losses of the public being mainly in the unearned portion of the premiums which have been paid by individuals on policies which have not expired yet, and, while the sum which the public are swindled out of will be very large, it will fall heavily on none. This peculiarity of the insurance business is what makes imposture on so large a scale possible. No business man, outside of the insurance business, has interest enough at stake to induce him to investigate the standing of an insurance company. Most men insure only for a year, and parties who want insurance generally insure with the company which has the best general reputation, and take the chances that the company will continue to pay losses at least that long. The basis of the insurance business is that the premiums collected shall exceed the losses by enough to pay expenses of management, and accumulate capital besides. As long as a company pays its losses the public are getting back all they could claim of the company, for the public has no permanent interest in the accumulated capital, except as a guarantee that the company has the means to pay. The Home, of New Haven, has paid millions of losses in all parts of the country, and in that respect has hitherto answered the purpose of those who held its policies, as well as if its claim to $1,000,000 of capital and assets had not been an outright lie. But the fact that a "first-class" insurance company can be run so long, and do an expensive business on no capital, is to the managers of the companies a continual temptation to pay themselves larger salaries, rent more expensive offices, and pay larger commissions to agents. The only persons who have the facilities to discover whether the companies really have what they represent to the public are the Insurance Commissioners of the several States. If these do not do their duty, the public are likely to be swindled from time to time.

There is, however, another phase of insurance in which the public have vastly more at stake than in fire insurance, viz: the soundness of the life insurance companies. Every holder of a life insurance policy has a permanent interest in the assets which the company represents itself to have. The failure of a life company works a ten times greater loss to the average of policy-holders than the failure of a fire or marine company. The same Insurance Commissioner who is intrusted with the duty of inspecting the condition of the fire and marine companies, is in every State intrusted with the same duty in regard to the life companies. His published annual reports are the only means which the public have of knowing whether the companies have a dollar of all the millions which they claim to possess. If as great a fraud as this of the "Home" Fire Insurance Company can be perpetrated upon the public without any warning from the Insurance Commissioner, how are the public to know that the life companies are any better? Some of the life companies of Connecticut are doing an enormous business. Western men are paying their millions annually in the hope that at their death it will be paid back to their children. How are they to know that it will be done? The business of life insurance has grown to be so important that it is time some more reliable means of investigating their means was devised.

THE NEW ENGLAND DROUGHT—ITS EFFECT UPON MANUFACTURES.—The Boston Post, in commenting upon the drought now prevailing in New England and its effect upon manufacturing enterprises, says:

The consequences of last summer's drought are yet seriously felt. It will be remembered that from August to October the water-power was so much reduced that many cotton factories were stopped wholly or in part. The autumn rains were light, not enough to fill the springs and bogs, which are the feeders of rivers and streams that run the mills, much less to replenish the lakes, which are their reservoirs. The winter closed in with these lower than ever before known. Already it is reported that the water is again failing, causing the mills in many localities to be run on short time or partially stopped. Unless warm weather, with heavy rains, soon comes to replenish the water supply, further reduction will be inevitable.

This is affecting the supply of goods in market actually to some extent, and prospectively much more, for the chance of relief during the next two months is very narrow. It was supposed that cheap cotton and full working of the mills would afford an abundant supply of cheap goods; whereas now the probability is that the production of cotton goods, reckoned from August 1 to April 1, will be less than for the same period in any year since 1865. It was computed that our home consumption of cotton would this year exceed that of 1869-70 by 150,000 bales. Now it seems doubtful if there will be any excess. Anticipating active business, the Northern mills have taken, since September 1, 263,621 bales, against 244,123 bales last year, according to Easton & Co.'s tables, an excess of 19,498 bales. Thus comfortably stocked, but with reduced consuming power, and having in view the excessive supply of cotton offered to Europe even for its highest peace rate of consumption, while a destructive war interferes with trade there; having the apparent promise of a scarcity of goods for the home demand, manufacturers whose mills can run have before them the unusual prospect of cheapening cotton, coinciding with advancing values for their productions—a promise of better profits than for many years. Yet the loss of employment of a considerable part of the capital invested in machinery offsets the greater gain to the employed part, and the greater loss to operatives thrown out of employment has no compensation. Our factories need larger reservoirs and auxiliary steam power for times of drought.

THE REVENUE OFFICERS AND FERRY-BOATS.—Should the officers connected with the Revenue Department "of the best Government in the world" challenge the nations of the earth to a contest of ignorance they would bear off the highest prize beyond a peradventure. Those who do not think so, should read the following from the New York Journal of Commerce relative to ferry-boats. It says:

We have a further illustration of the wisdom which governs the Revenue Department at Washington. A gentleman has handed us an answer he received to the question whether the boats running from the foot of Wall street to Brooklyn were "ferry-boats;" if so, they are not subject to the usual tonnage duty. The answer reported to us is that "inasmuch as they cross a navigable streams they are not ferry-boats." In view of this reply, an old sailor, who has no landlubber's science whatever about him, "wants to know, you know," how any ferryboat could cross a stream if it wasn't "navigable?" He is nothing but a salt water ninny to ask such a question. As we understand the position of the Revenue Department on this question, it may be described thus: A boat which makes regular trips between two places, not very remote from each other, and does not go by water, but executes the passage either on wheels or runners, or on the backs of quadrupeds of any species, natives of this country, or by aerial balloon power, is a ferryboat in the estimation of the Department; or if there be water in the channel crossed by the said vessel, but it be not deep enough to float it, the stream cannot be called "navigable," and the boat is then a ferryboat. Sufficient water to float the craft implies navigation, and a ferryboat given to navigation is a misnomer in the revenue vocabulary. We have limited the list of proper means of transportation to those useful animals known to American service. The reason is sufficient, although it may not be obvious without explanation. The man who makes this decision that a vessel crossing a navigable stream is not a ferryboat, is the same man (or first cousin to him) who decided that St. Petersburg, on the Baltic, Alexandria, on the Mediterranean, and Constantinople, on the Bosphorus, were all ports "east of the Cape of Good Hope," to which the law applied which exacts in certain cases ten per cent additional duty. He argued the case with us by suspending a yard-stick upon the meridian line over a highly-colored government map, and waiving his dexter fingers toward all the world on that side, declared that it was all east of the cape aforesaid. It is easy to see that by a natural association of ideas this officer would declare a transport moved by oriental means, say by elephants or camels, not only subject to sea tonnage but also to an additional ten per cent. levy, the power being brought from east of the Cape of Good Hope.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

**Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river.**

[Furnished by the Board of Trade]:

For the last twenty-four hours, by the Franklorf.

| Articles. | Imports. | Exports |
|---|---|---|
| Apples, green, bbls | 106 | 39 |
| Bacon, tcs | 14 | 123 |
| Bacon, casks | .. | 163 |
| Butter, pkgs | 65 | 27 |
| Bagging, pcs | 160 | 289 |
| Cotton, bales | 1704 | 2028 |
| Cotton yarns, bdls | 4 | 2 |
| Coffee, bags | 463 | 296 |
| Cheese, bxs | 4 | 484 |
| Candles, bxs | 71 | 141 |
| Cement, bbls | .. | 645 |
| Cattle, head | ... | 133 |
| Dried fruit, sks | 70 | .. |
| Eggs, bbls & bxs | 13 | 2 |
| Flour, bbls | 205 | 302 |
| Feathers, sks | 17 | |
| Hides, bdls | 61 | 108 |
| Hogs, head | 1055 | .. |
| Hay, bales | | 84 |
| Iron, pig, tons | 18 | 228 |
| Lard, tcs | 2 | 4 |
| Lard, kegs | 28 | 60 |
| Molasses, bbls | 2 | 30 |
| Mackerel, pkgs | .. | 14 |
| Nails, kegs | 5 | 139 |
| Oil, bbls | 131 | 206 |
| Oats, bags | .. | 130 |
| Pork, pcs | .. | 13 |
| Potatoes, bbls | .. | 50 |
| Rye, bags | 107 | ... |
| Sugar, hhds | 178 | 13 |
| Sugar, bxs and bbls | 10 | 75 |
| Seeds, bgs | 280 | 123 |
| Tobacco, hhds | 29 | 104 |
| Tobacco, boxes | 73 | 55 |
| Whisky, bbls | 321 | 510 |
| Wheat, sks | 325 | |

### Weekly Review of the Markets.

APPLES—The market has ruled quiet but steady during the past week. A fair demand has been reported, and stocks continue fair, though receipts have been limited. We quote fair to prime qualities at $3 50 to 4 50, and choice to extra lots $5 to $6 per bbl.

ALCOHOL—Prices are firm under the influence of advanced quotations for highwines, and bbl lots are sold at $1 90 per gallon.

ALE—We have no change to note in quotations. Stocks are ample to enable dealers to respond to the wants of the trade. We quote Louisville cream ale at $12 per bbl; stock ale at $13; bottle ale at $9; Louisville ale at $1 25; porter at $13 per bbl.

BROOMS—Dealers are well supplied with the various makes, and prices range from $1 75 per dozen for common in round lots from manufacturers and agents to $3 50 for prime Shaker brooms. Some fancy brooms are held at $4 per dozen.

BALING TWINE—Is quiet, with light sales at 18c per pound.

BAGGING—The tendency of prices in round lots is to lower quotations, and sales have been made as low as 25c, and further concessions would be made for cash. Stocks are reduced, and the season for active trade is over. Sales of hemp and flax are still made in small lots on time orders at 27 to 28c per yard.

BATTING—Stocks are ample to meet the demand, and prices are quotably unchanged. Dealers quote extra at 21@22c, No. 1 at 20c, and No. 2 at 15@8c per lb.

BEESWAX—Receipts are light and prices steady. We quote at 27@28c for fair to prime lots on arrival. Occasional sales are reported at a fraction above our figures.

BAGS—There is a very limited demand for the various descriptions of grain-bags, and seamless cotton have declined. Burlaps are quiet, with a very light demand for gunnies is reported.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2-bushel, seamless bags | | 31½@33 |
| 2½-bushel " " | | 42½@45 |
| 3-bushel " " | | 50 @52½ |
| 4-bushel burlaps | | 20 @22 |
| 2-bushel do | | 17 @18 |
| Gunnies, in bales | | 22 @22½ |
| Gunnies, resewed | | 24 @25 |

BROOM-CORN—A light demand is reported, and sales are made at prices ranging from $60 to $80 per ton.

BUTTER—The market during the week has been well supplied with country butter, and sales have been made in lots on arrival at 18@25c per lb for common to choice grades. Western Reserve butter is steady at 30@33c per lb, and a fair demand for New York Goshen butter is reported, with sales at 40@42c. We note sales today of 5,000 lbs country at 18@20c.

BEANS—Are in fair supply, and we quote common white at $1 75@2 00, and navy at $2 25@2 50 per bushel.

BARK—The market rules steady for chestnut oak, and dealers are paying from $60 to $80 per car load at depot.

CEMENT—Is unchanged with a fair demand for the season, and we continue to quote at $1 75@2 00 per bbl. Sales to-day include 645 bbls.

COAL—The city demand has been active during the week, and sales are made at $4 50 per load of 25 bushels.

COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAIN AND CANDLEWICK.—The market for cotton yarns has been quiet, and dealers have reduced quotations. We also note a decline in wicking and carpet chain. The following quotations are for Southern and the best standard brands:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 500, per dozen, at | | 13¾@16 c |
| " 600, " | at | 11½@12½c |
| " 700, " | at | 9½@12½c |
| Pound yarns | at | 30 @32½c |
| Carpet chain | at | 30 @32½c |
| Candle wick | at | 30 @32½c |

CANDLES—Are in fair request, and prices are lower for all descriptions of stock. We quote full-weight star candles at 16@17c; 12-oz at 12½@13c, and 11-oz at 11½@12c; tallow candles at 12@13c.

CHEESE—The market is well supplied and prices are steady. We quote Ohio factory at 15@16c; English dairy at 15½@16c; Tom Thumb at 24@25c, pineapple at 26@28c per pound.

CANNED GOODS—A moderate demand for goods included in this catalogue is reported, and prices rule steady:

| | |
|---|---|
| Peaches, 2 lb | $2 75@3 00 |
| Strawberries, 2 lb | 3 00@3 25 |
| Pine Apples | 3 50@4 25 |
| Cherries | 4 25@4 50 |
| Gooseberries | 2 00 |
| Pears | 3 50 |
| Plums | 4 00 |
| Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz | 4 50@5 00 |
| Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz | 6 50@7 00 |
| Tomatoes, per doz | 2 00@2 25 |
| Jellies, per doz | 2 65@3 00 |
| Preserves, assorted, per doz | 4 00@10 |
| Worcester Sauces, pts & hf-pts, per doz | 4 75@8 25 |
| Catsup, tomato, per doz | 1 25@2 50 |
| Catsup, walnut, per doz | 4 25 |
| Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz | 4 00@4 50 |
| Pickles, American | 2 65@3 25 |
| Pickles, English | 4 25@4 50 |

CORN MEAL—Is in fair demand and steady. Kiln-dried is steady at $3 50@3 75 per bbl, and bolted meal is held at 60@65c per bu, loose.

COOPERAGE—There is a good demand for the various descriptions of cooperage, and prices rule firmer. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bourbon bbls. iron-hooped | $2 30 |
| Highwine bbls. wood-hooped (16 hoops) | 1 88 |
| Oil bbls | 2 05 |
| Pork bbls | 1 90@2 00 |
| Lard tierces | 1 85 |
| Ham tierces | 1 60 |
| Bacon hhds | 2 50 |
| Queensware tierces | 75 |
| Flour bbls | 50 |
| Half whisky bbls, wood-hooped | 1 35 |
| " " iron-hooped | 1 60 |
| Whisky kegs, ten gallons | 1 00 |
| " " five gallons | 90 |
| Bbl poles, per 1,000 | $14 00@24 00 |
| Hhd poles, per 1,000 | 30 00 |
| Staves, per 1,000 | $18 00@20 00 |

COFFEE—There has been an active business in coffee since the 1st inst., and dealers are now largely supplied with the various descriptions. Under New York advices the market rules firm and has an upward tendency. We note sales today of 175 bags Rio at 17½@19½c. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fancy | 20½@21½ |
| Choice Rio | 20 @20½ |
| Prime Rio | 19 @19½ |
| Good Rio | 18 @18½ |
| Fair Rio | 16 @17½ |
| Laguayra | 20 @21 |
| Java | 24 @26 |
| Ceylon | 20 @21 |

CORDAGE—We note a slight decline in cotton rope. Stocks are ample. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Jute rope | 14 @15 |
| Cotton rope | 32 @35 |
| Manilla rope | 21 @22 |
| Sisal rope | 20½@22½ |
| Tarred rope | 18 @20 |

COTTON—The tendency of prices during the past week has been downward, and holders have been compelled to make concessions. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Middling | 13½ |
| Low middling | 13½@13¾ |
| Good ordinary | 12½ |
| Ordinary | 10½ |

CRANBERRIES—Prices are nominally unchanged, and cultivated berries are held at $15@16 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—A good demand for peaches characterizes the market and halves command 10@11c per lb, and extra prime lots command 11½c. Quarter peaches are steady at 6@7c. Dried apples are quiet at 3½@4c per lb.

EGGS—Have been in good demand, and dealers quote in lots on arrival at 23@25c per doz. Sales to-day include 2,000 doz at 24c.

FLAXSEED—Is unchanged and in good demand at $1 70 per bushel on arrival.

FEATHERS—The market is steady, and receipts find ready sale at 68@70c per lb for good to prime lots.

FISH—The market rules steady, with ample stocks. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mackerel, No. 1, medium and large | 22 00@23 00 |
| Do No. 2, large, bbl | 16 50@17 50 |
| Do No. 2, do hf bbl | 8 50@9 00 |
| Do No. 2, medium | 14 50@15 00 |
| Do No. 2, do half bbl | 7 50@8 00 |
| Do No. 3, large | 13 50@14 50 |
| Do No. 3, small | 11 00@11 50 |
| Do No. 3, do half bbl | 5 00@5 50 |
| Do No. 1, kits | 3 75@3 00 |
| Do No. 2, kits | 1 75@1 85 |
| Do No. 3, kits, large | 1 60@1 70 |
| White fish, half bbl, No. 1 | 8 25@ |
| Do No. 2 | 7 75@ |
| Do No. 3 | 5 50@7 00 |
| Herring, bbls | 8 50@9 50 |
| Sardines | 23@ 29 |
| Oysters, 1 lb cans | 1 50@1 60 |
| do 2 lb cans | 2 50@2 60 |

FOREIGN FRUITS—We have no change to note in prices. Oranges and lemons are firm with a good demand. We quote oranges at $16@18 per bbl; lemons at $9@10 per box; figs at 18@20c per lb; layer raisins $3 25@3 50 per box; Zante currants 14@15c per lb.

FLOUR—There has been a fair local demand for flour during the past week, but sales for shipment to Southern and Eastern markets have been of limited magnitude. Prices have undergone no quotable change, but under the firmer ruling for wheat, millers and dealers have been correspondingly firm in their views. Sales to-day include 516 bbls assorted grades within the range of the following quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine | $4 00@4 25 |
| Superfine | 4 25@4 75 |
| Extra | 4 75@5 00 |
| Extra family | 5 25@5 50 |
| A No. 1 | 5 70@5 25 |
| Fancy | 6 50@7 50 |
| Rye flour | 5 75 |

FURS AND PELTRIES—Receipts are upon a more liberal basis, and dealers are paying the following prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime Raccoon Skins | 20@30c |
| " Mink " | $1 25@2 00 |
| " Opossum " | 5c |
| " Gray Fox " | 20c |
| " Wild Cat " | 20c |
| " Otter " | $3 50@4 50 |
| " Beaver " | 50c@$1 |
| " Muskrat " | 5c |
| Deer, " per lb | 15@25c |
| Sheep, " wool on | 40@90c |

FIRE BRICK—Are in fair demand, and prices rule steady at $25 per 1,000.

GAME—The weather has been favorable for the receipt of all descriptions of game, and the market has been well supplied, and for various descriptions prices have ruled lower. We quote quails on arrival at $1 25 per dozen; squirrels at $1 00 per dozen, dressed; rabbits at $1 00 per dozen; grouse at $5 50@6 00 per doz; Mallard ducks $4@4 50 per doz; common $3 50 per dozen; wild turkeys $1@1 25 each; wild geese 50c each; venison 10c per lb for whole; pheasants, $3 00 per dozen.

GINSENG—Is in good demand, and we quote prices firm at 68@70c per lb.

GRAIN—WHEAT—The market for the week under review has presented no features claiming special attention or remark. While prices have not advanced there has been a firmer feeling manifested, and, with light receipts, full prices have been readily paid by millers and dealers. Advices from other markets are calculated to strengthen the views of farmers, and as the season advances, they are likely to demand extreme figures, and with higher figures in Liverpool, the export demand is likely to increase, which will be a strong element in the market to maintain and advance quotations. Nos. 1 and 2 red command $1@1 10 on arrival, and limited sales of white are reported at $1 10@1 20 on arrival.

CORN—The market is profoundly quiet, and scarcely anything is doing except to supply the local trade; and ear corn is selling from wagon and from store at 60c per bu. As yet we hear of no operations on a large scale by dealers. Farmers are holding at 50c per bushel, but as this price precludes the possibility of profits, and would inevitably entail losses upon shippers, it is not likely that investments will be made for some time to come. The European demand for corn is improving, and advices from England warrant the opinion that a heavy export business will occur during the year.

OATS—Are in fair request, and prices are steady. Sales of considerable magnitude have been made during the week at 45c per bushel, in bulk from store, and dealers are firm in their views. We quote at 40@42c in bulk on arrival, 45@47c in bulk from store and 52@55c per bushel, sacks included. Sales include 2,500 bushels at 45c from store, in bulk, and 1,500 bushels on private terms.

RYE—Is in fair request, and prices are reported steady at 70c on arrival, and 75@80c per bushel from store.

BARLEY—The market continues steady at about the same prices that have ruled for several weeks past. Sales of prime fall are made from store at $1 13@1 15. We quote No. 1 fall at $1@1 05 and No. 2 at 75@90c on arrival, and $1 10@1 15 for No. 1 from store and $1 for No. 2; No. 1 spring barley commands $1@1 10 from store and 90c@$1 on arrival; No. 2 90c @$1 from store and 75@90c on arrival.

MALT—The market is steady, and a fair demand is reported; and we continue to quote fall malt at $1 10@1 25. Nos. 1 and 2 spring at 90c@$1 10. Canada at $1@1 15, Rye malt at $1@1 10, and corn malt at $1 per bushel.

HAY—Since the ice-blockade set in, receipts by river have been cut off, and prices have, in consequence, ruled firm. The demand has not exceeded the ability of dealers, and sales from store and delivered on the cars have ranged from $19 to $21 per ton for the various grades of timothy. With navigation open, we may anticipate lower quotations.

HIDES—Receipts have been large and prices for dry flint have declined. We quote dry flint at 17½c, and green salted at 9c per lb.

HOMINY AND GRITS—Prices are steady with a fair demand, at $4 50@4 75 per barrel, and grits at $5 50@5 75 per barrel.

HOGS—The market has ruled firm during the week, with light receipts, and though there has been less competition than at any time since the packing season commenced, drovers have been able to obtain their extreme views, and have obtained more for their hogs than has been paid in any other Western market. Prices have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | $6 | @7 | per 100 lbs gross. |
| Tuesday | 6 25 | @6 75 | per 100 lbs gross. |
| Wednesday | 6 25 | @6 65 | per 100 lbs gross. |
| Thursday | 6 | @6 75 | per 100 lbs gross. |
| Friday | 6 25 | @6 75 | per 100 lbs gross. |
| Saturday | 6 40 | @6 80 | per 100 lbs gross. |

During the entire season prices in this market have ranged from 25c to $1 per 100 gross higher than at Cincinnati, Chicago or St. Louis; still, with this fact in full view, the foolish story has been circulated that a combination was formed in this city to break down the hog market and compel farmers to sell cheap. The facts in the case would show much more distinctly that a combination had been formed among packers for the purpose of making Louisville the best market for the farmer and the poorest for the packer in the whole country. The story in all of its bearings is too absurd for a moment's reflection.

The season is now rapidly drawing to a close, and packers are preparing to close their houses. The operations for the week ending this evening amount to about 9,909 head, and for the season to 238,311 head, and there were this evening 1,400 head in packers' pens. It is difficult to arrive at satisfactory conclusions as to the extent of the Western slaughter, but those who set down the number at 3,400,000 head still adhere to their estimates. There is a wide difference in opinion as to the per cent. of excess in weight over last year. Some say 10 per cent., others 5 per cent. It will doubtless equal 8 per cent., which would make the sum total, say 3,700,000 head. The following is a statement of the operations of the various packing houses:

| Packing houses. | Total killing. |
|---|---|
| O. W. Thomas & Co. | 31,186 |
| Hamilton & Bro. | 29,572 |
| Owsley & Co. | 29,321 |
| Duncan, Floyd & Co. | 26,822 |
| Hughes, Goslee & Co. | 27,271 |
| Fred Leib | 23,746 |
| Thomas J. Martin & Son | 21,161 |
| William Jarvis & Co. | 14,794 |
| A. Shoeffel & Co. | 15,404 |
| McMahon, Goodloe & Co. | 12,463 |
| Middleton & Letterle | |
| Total | 238,311 |

Receipts to-day by rail amounted to 1,055 head, but packers were not buying. Drovers were asking $6 75@6 80 for the best hogs, and the range was from $6 40 to 4 80 for medium to heavy averages.

HOPS—The market is quiet, and we continue to quote at 12 to 18c for inferior to choice. We note sales of prime hops at 16c.

IRON COTTON-TIES—Prices are unchanged, and we quote in round and jobbing lots at 5¾@6c.

IRON AND STEEL—Prices rule steady, with a fair seasonable trade. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bar, lb, 3 C | @ | Steel— | |
| Bar, lb C C | @ | Cast, per lb | 20@25 |
| Hoop, coopers | 5½@6 | Amer'n blister | 11@12 |
| Sheet | 5½@ 6½ | German | 12@15 |
| Boiler | 8 @ 9 | Stl. plow slabs | 9@10 |
| Nail rod | 9 @9½ | Iron plow w'gs | 6½ |
| Castings | 4 @ 5½ | Steel do | 9@10 |
| Pulleys | 8 @ 9 | Iron plow slabs | 6 |
| Horse-shoes | 5 50@ 5 60 | Mule-shoes, pr dz | 6 50@7 |

LEATHER—Is steady, with a good demand, and we note a slight change in oak sole. We continue to quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oak sole tan | 39 | French calf pr dz | $40@80 |
| Hemlock sole | 30@33 | Phil's calf pr dz | 45@55 |
| Buffalo slaugh | 34@36 | Hog skins | 13@18 |
| Harness | 38@40 | Eng. hog skins each | 5@12 |
| Skirting | 42 | | |
| Kipskin city lb | 70@1 25 | Calf seatings per doz | 54@80 |
| Calf city | 1 25@1 35 | | |
| Bridles per doz | $54@72 | Enam'd leather per foot | 24@28c |
| Upper per doz | 42@54 | | |

LEAD AND SHOT—Are quotably unchanged. We quote bar lead at 9@9½c; shot at $2 38 per bag, and buckshot at $2 55.

LUMBER—Dealers report a light demand, and prices unchanged. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wh. pine lum. clear 1 inch, per M | $55 00@60 00 |
| do 1¼ and 2 inches | 60 00 |
| do Second rate, 1 inch | 50 00 |
| do 1¼ and 2 inch | 50 00 |
| do Third rate | 38 00 |
| Common pine lumber | 22 50 |
| Fencing | 24 00 |
| Hemlock lumber | 17 00@19 00 |
| Poplar | 22 50@30 00 |
| Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M | 50 00@ |
| do Third rate | 37 50 |
| do Common | 30 00 |
| Hemlock flooring | 30 00 |
| Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M | 25 00 |
| Third rate, dressed, per M | 28 00@30 00 |
| Shingles, 18-inch No. 1 pine, per M | 6 50 |
| do 16-inch pine, per M | 5 00 |
| do 16-inch poplar, per M | 3 50@4 00 |

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—There is a fair demand for manufactured tobacco, and stocks are ample, including all the well-known brands. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Va. extra lbs and fancy styles | $1 00 | @1 15 |
| Va. fine bright, lbs and twist | 90 | @1 00 |
| Va. medium bright, lbs and twist | 75 | @ 80 |
| Va. common, lbs and ¼ lbs | 65 | @ 70 |
| Va. fine, ¼ lbs and 14's | 68 | @ 75 |
| Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch | 80 | @ 90 |
| Va. extra fig and pancake | 1 00 | @1 15 |
| Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs | 65 | @ 70 |
| Ky. and Mo. bright, ¼'s and 14's | 65 | @ 68 |
| Ky. black sweet, 10s and ¼s | 65 | @ 70 |
| Ky. navy, lbs and ¼ lbs, best | 70 | @ 75 |
| Ky. navy, lbs and ¼ lbs, medium | 63 | @ 65 |

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—We have no change to note in quotations. New Orleans molasses is steady at 62@75c in round and job lots. Sirups range from 40c to $1 15, as to quality, and sorghum is steady at 45@50c.

NUTS—Prices are unchanged. We quote almonds at 20@27c; filberts at 16@18c, Brazil nuts at 14@17c, pecans at 12@15c, and walnuts at 14@20c.

NAVAL STORES—Prices are steady, with a light demand. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Oakum, per bale | $4 50@5 00 |
| Tar, per bbl | 4 50@5 00 |
| Rosin, per bbl | 2 50@4 50 |
| Pitch, per bbl | 5 00@5 50 |

NAIL—Prices rule steady, with a fair demand. We quote 10d to 40d nails at $4@4 25 per keg, and other numbers in proportion. Cut spikes are held at $4 50@4 75 per keg; wrought spikes at $6 25@6 50 per keg; ... at $6 75@7 for 5-16 and $7 25@7 50 for ¼-inch. Horse-shoe nails at 20@30c per lb, as to quality. Mule shoes 7@8c.

OILS—We note a decline in linseed, lard and coal oils. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed oil | 91 @ 97 | Gassaline | .30 @35 |
| Lard oil | 1 10 @1 15 | Bank oil | .. |
| Lard oil, No. 2 | 90 @1 00 | Straits oil | .70 @ |
| Coal oil | 23 @ 25 | Lubricating | .30 @45 |
| Benzine | 15 | | |

OFFAL—The market rules quiet but steady:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bran, per ton, at | $16 00@18 00 |
| Shorts, per ton, at | 20 00@21 00 |
| Shipstuff and middlings, per ton, at | 23 00@30 00 |

ONION SETS—Are in good supply but the demand is limited. We quote top sets at $3 50; red sets at $6, and white sets at $8 per bu.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Are unchanged in every respect. We quote:

PAINTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| White lead, pure, at | 11½@12 |
| White lead No. 2 | 8 @11 |

COLORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English red lead | 14½c per lb. |
| American red lead | 13c " |
| English orange mineral | 15½c " |
| English Venetian red | 3½c " |
| French Rochelle ochre | 4½c " |
| Paris white | 4c " |

POWDER—Is unchanged, and we continue to quote rifle powder at $6@6 50 per keg and blasting at $4@4 50.

PEA NUTS—The market is quiet. We quote prime qualities in round lots at 6c.

POULTRY—Is steady, with a fair demand, and the market continues well supplied. We quote dressed turkeys at 14 to 16c per lb, on arrival and at retail; live turkeys $1 25@1 50 each; dressed chickens $3 50@5, and live at $2 50@4 per dozen; geese are in moderate demand at 75c each, dressed.

POTATOES—The market is steady and dealers are asking $3@3 25 per bbl for peach-blows, russets, and neshannocks packed.

PROVISIONS—The market has ruled firm during the past week; in all the Western points of supply an upward tendency in prices has been developed, and holders have been able to advance the quotations slightly. Holders of mess pork are not disposed to accept less than $20 per bbl, and at these figures transactions have been reported. Rump pork is held at $15@16. That an effort will be made to advance the price of the hog product there can be little doubt, for, as we have shown, prices have ruled too low, compared with the price paid for hogs. That prices, however, can be materially advanced and maintained we do not believe, unless an export demand should spring up in excess of any estimates that have appeared. It is doubtful if the prices which have prevailed since the packing season commenced have been remunerative, at least to the extent which is warranted by the risks and investment. Under these circumstances it is natural that packers should avail themselves of every phase of the markets, not only to save themselves from loss, but to secure a fair profit, and it is quite probable that those who purchase now will save money. Sales to-day include 100,000 lbs bulk shoulders at 7c loose; 50,000 lbs do at 7¼c; 65 casks bulk shoulders packed at 7¾@7⅞c; 50 casks clear rib sides at 10½c packed. We quote shoulders at 7½@7¾c; clear ribbed sides at 10¼@10½c, and clear sides at 11@11¼c, all packed. Sales of mess pork include 180 bbls at $20. Lard is steady with sales of 150 tierces prime leaf at 12c. We quote at 12@12¼c, and keg lard at 13½@14¼c.

PIG IRON—The market rules quiet and steady, and we continue to quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton | $37 00@38 00 |
| Hanging Rock No. 2, charcoal | 34 50@36 00 |
| Hanging Rock, mill | 34 00@35 00 |
| Western stone-coal, No. 1 | 35 00@36 00 |
| Western stone-coal, No. 2 | 34 00@35 00 |
| Western stone-coal, mill | 33 00@34 00 |
| St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1 | 35 00@36 00 |
| St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2 | 34 00@35 00 |
| St. Louis stone-coal, mill | 33 00@34 00 |
| Tennessee No. 1, foundry | 35 00@36 00 |
| Tennessee No. 2, foundry | 34 00@35 00 |
| Tennessee, mill | 34 00@34 50 |
| Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry | 38 00@40 00 |
| Cold-blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla | 60 00@ |
| Cold-blast, Red river | 57 00@60 00 |
| Cold-blast, Tennessee | 48 00@50 00 |

RICE—Is in ample supply, and we quote the various descriptions at 7 to 9c per lb.

STARCH—The market is quiet at 5½@6c per lb in round and jobbing lots.

SALT—Is unchanged, and dealers are still selling

| | |
|---|---|
| Large barrels at | $3 65 |
| Small | 3 10 |
| Small dairy | 3 00 |
| Table salt, small barrels | 3 50@3 75 |

SOAP—Is unchanged and in good demand. We quote German No. 1 at 7@8c; No. 2 at 6@6½c; rosin at 5½@6c.

SUGARS—There is quite an active movement in New Orleans sugars, and receipts, which have been fair, have found ready sale at from 10@11½c for hhd lots. Stocks of refined sugars are unusually low, and some days will still elapse before dealers will be fully supplied; in the meantime prices are nominal. Island sugars are in fair supply and steady. We note sales to-day of 45 hhds New Orleans sugars at 10¼@11½c. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hard standard, crushed and granulated | 15½@16 |
| A's | 14½@15 |
| B's | 14¼@14½ |
| Extra C | 14 @14¼ |
| C's | 13½@14½ |
| C. Yellow | 13 @14 |
| Molasses sugars | 9½@10½ |
| Demerara | 12½@13½ |
| Porto Rico | 10 @11½ |
| Cuba | 10 @13 |

SEEDS—There is a fair demand for timothy seed, and prices are firm. Clover seed is also in good demand. We quote red clover at $7@7 25 for round and jobbing lots. Sapling clover is steady at $9@9 50. We quote Timothy, $6 25@6 50. Clean Kentucky blue grass, $1 25@1 35; extra clean, $1 75@2 00. Orchard grass, $1 75@2 00. Herds grass $1 25@1 40 per bu.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Prices are steady, and receipts find ready sale at 8@8½c for tallow and 6@6½c for grease.

TEAS—Are quotably unchanged. We continue to quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gunpowder, extra to choice | $1 55@1 85 |
| Japan, natural leaf, fine to choice | 1 00@1 25 |
| Oolong, fair to good | 75@1 40 |
| Oolong, good to prime | 1 00@1 30 |
| Oolong, prime to choice | 1 35@1 60 |

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—Prices rule steady, with a fair seasonable demand. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| I. C. 10x14 charcoal, per box | $12 00 |
| I. X. 10x14 charcoal, per box | 15 00 |
| Block tin, per lb | 46c |
| Lead, per lb | 9½c |
| Solder, per lb | 30c |

VINEGAR—Is steady. We quote cider vinegar at $7@8 per bbl; crab vinegar at $9@10, and pure vinegar at $11@12.

WOOL—The market is quiet and nominal. Receipts are light. We quote unwashed at 28@32c and tub-washed at from 45 to 50c per pound.

WRAPPING PAPER—Is steady, and we quote at 90c, 67½c and 45c for the three standard sizes.

WOODEN WARE—Prices are unchanged in every respect. We continue to quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tubs, No. 1, per doz | $10 50@ |
| " " 2 | 9 50@ |
| " " 3 | 8 00@ |
| Painted B'kts | 2 25@2 35 |
| Cedar iron b'd | 5 00@6 50 |
| Do. brass b'd | 8 @10 50 |
| Churns, No. 1 | 10 50@ |
| " " 2 | 9 50@ |
| " " 3 | 8 50@ |
| Assorted | 9 50@ |
| Wash-boards | 2 40@2 60 |
| Selves | 1 75@2 00 |

WINDOW GLASS—The following are the card rates, less 40 per cent. discount to the trade. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6x8 to 8x10 | $4 25 | 8x11 to 10x13 | 4 75 |
| 8x14 to 10x15 | 5 00 | 11x14 to 12x18 | 5 50 |
| 14x16 to 18x24 | 6 50 | 18x22 to 18x30 | 7 50 |
| 20x28 to 24x30 | 8 00 | 26x34 to 26x40 | 9 50 |
| 28x38 to 28x44 | 10 50 | 28x46 to 30x38 | 12 00 |
| 26x28 to 24x36 | | | 8 50 |

WHISKY—There has been a good demand for highwines during the week, but receipts, owing to the suspension of navigation, have been restricted, and dealers have not been able to respond to the wants of their customers. We quote at 87@88c, tax paid.

### Louisville Drug Market.

There has been a fair demand during the week for goods in this department of trade, and with few exceptions dealers have not revised quotations. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alcohol | $1 90 | @ 2 00 |
| Alum | 5 | @ 6 |
| Calomel, lb | 1 45 | @ |
| Camphor, lb | 75 | @ 80 |
| Cochineal, lb | 1 00 | @ 1 10 |
| Chloroform, lb | | @ 1 35 |
| Copperas, bbls, lb | 2¼ | @ |
| Copperas, kegs, lb | 3¼ | @ |
| Cream Tartar, pure | 42 | @ 45 |
| Cream Opium, lb | 10 00 | @ |
| Indigo, lb | 1 50 | @ 1 65 |
| Licorice, Calab, lb | 55 | @ |
| Magnesia, crb., 2 oz., lb (Jennings) | 42 | @ 45 |
| Morphine, P. & W., oz | 7 00 | @ 7 25 |
| Madder, lb | 17 | @ 18 |
| Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal | 1 90 | @ 2 00 |
| Oil, Sweet, gal | 1 35 | @ 1 50 |
| Oil, Olive, gal | 2 25 | @ 3 50 |
| Oil, sperm, gallon | 2 50 | @ |
| Oil, tanners', gallon | 70 | @ 75 |
| Oil, bergamot, pound | 5 50 | @ |
| Oil, cassia, pound | 4 00 | @ |
| Oil, lemon, pound | 3 50 | @ |
| Quinine, P. & W., ounce | 2 35 | @ 2 40 |
| Rosin, bbl | 3 50 | @ 6 00 |
| Soap, castile, Fr | 15 | @ 16 |
| Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb | 6¼ | @ |
| Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb | 6 | @ |
| Soda, sal, pound | 4 | @ 4½ |
| Soda, ash, pound | 5½ | @ 6 |
| Salts, epsom, pound | 5 | @ |
| Snuff, maccaboy, pound | 80 | @ 85 |
| Snuff, Garrett's pack, gross | 15 50 | @ |
| Snuff, Garrett's, per case of 4 doz | 16 00 | @ |
| Sulphur, roll, pound | 5 | @ 6 |
| Saltpeter, commercial, pound | 11 | @ 12 |
| Saltpeter, pure, pound | 20 | @ 24 |
| Turpentine, bbls, gallon | 58 | @ |
| Turpentine, cans, gallon | | @ 65 |
| Venetian red, English, bbls, lb | 3½ | @ |
| Venetian red, English, kegs, lb | 4½ | @ |

### Louisville Dry Goods Market.

A fair order demand for staple dry goods is reported, and stocks are fully replenished in all departments. Goods are being sold upon the smallest possible margins, and Louisville is very properly regarded equal in every respect to any of the Western markets. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS. | | Garners | 10 |
| Cannelton | 12 | Arnolds | 8½ |
| G't Western | 11½ | Hamiltons | 11 |
| Anchor | 11½ | Richmonds | 10½ |
| Penn Mills | 11½ | Wamsutta | 7½ |
| Laurel Hill | 11½ | Gloucester | 10½ |
| Macon | 11½ | TICKINGS. | |
| Tallassee | 11½ | Conestoga, m'd | 21 |
| Kennedale | 11½ | do extra | 24 |
| Eastern standards | 12½ | Everett | 25 |
| Osnaburgs, 7-8 | 12½@15 | Falls City | 22 |
| do 4-4 | 15@18 | do A | 25 |
| Pepperell E, fine | 13 | do A A | 30 |
| do R | 12 | do A A A | 35 |
| do O | 11 | Minnehaha | 30 |
| do N | 10 | STRIPES. | |
| BLEACHED. | | Amoskeag | 20 |
| Blackstone | 12 | Albany | 18 |
| Hope | 12 | American | 12 |
| Langdon, 36 inch | 14 | Jewett City | 12 |
| do 34 inch | 12 | BROWN DRILLS. | |
| Lonsdale | 15 | Starks A | 13 |
| Wamsutta | 19 | Pepperell | 13 |
| N. Y. Mills | 20 | Laconia | 13 |
| Pepperell 6-4 | 27 | Winthrop | 12 |
| do 7-4 | 32 | DENIMS. | |
| do 9-4 | 40 | Ogden A brown | 16 |
| do 10-4 | 45 | Albany blue | 12 |
| WORSTED BRAIDS. | | Amoskeag | 25 |
| Common colors | 50 | GINGHAMS. | |
| High colors | 60 | Glasgow | 15 |
| CANTON FLANNEL. | | Lancaster | 16 |
| Hamilton brown | 18 | Hartford | 12 |
| Amoskeag | 20 | Scotch | 22 @30 |
| CAMBRICS. | | CORSET JEANS. | |
| Paper | 9½@10½ | Bates | 10 |
| Glazed | 7 @ 8½ | Pepperell | 13 |
| PRINTS. | | Amoskeag | 12 |
| Allens | 10½ | do sateen | 15 |
| Amoskeag | 9 | SPOOL COTTON. | |
| Cocheco | 11½ | Clark's 6-cord | 86 |
| Dunnels A | 11 | do enameled | 50 |
| Lon. mourning | 10½ | Stafford Bros | 37 |
| Merrimac D | 11 | Brooks | 75 |
| do W | 12 | Green & Daniels | 40 |
| do chintz | 11 | Stewart's | 40 |
| Pacific | 11 | J. & P. Coats | 80 |
| Spragues fancy | 10½ | Hadley | 75 |
| do frock | 11½ | Willimantic, 6 cd. | 70 |
| Bedford | 7½ | do enameled | 40 |
| American | 10½ | JEANS. | |
| Dunnels fancy | 11 | Kentucky | 40@60 |
| | | Eastern | 15@65 |

### Louisville Retail Market.

The markets are well supplied with meats, and butchers are demanding full prices for all descriptions. There is a good supply of poultry at the principal depots. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Meats— | |
| Beef—rib roast, per lb | 15 @17½c |
| Beef—sirloin steak, per lb | 17½c |
| Fresh mutton, per lb | 8 @10 c |
| Fresh lamb, per lb | 10 @12½c |
| Fresh veal, per lb | 15 @17½c |
| Fresh pork, per lb | 12½@15 c |
| Corned beef, per lb | 8 @10 c |
| Ham, per lb | 17 @20 c |
| Pickled Pork, per lb | 15 @17½c |
| Dried beef, per lb | 25 @28 c |
| Breakfast bacon, per lb | 20 c |
| Sausages | 12½@15 c |
| Poultry—Dressed chickens, per doz | $3 50@4 50 |
| Chickens, each | 30 @35 c |
| Geese | 65 @75 c |
| Turkeys, dressed, per lb | 14 @16 c |
| Fish— | |
| Lake fish, per lb | 10c |
| River fish, per lb | 8c |
| Fruits— | |
| Apples, per half peck | 20@25c |
| Oranges, per doz | 75 @$1 00 |
| Lemons, per doz | 50@60c |
| Grapes, per lb | 20@25c |
| Vegetables— | |
| Sweet Potatoes, per measure | 10c |
| Potatoes, per half peck | 10@15c |
| Turnips, per quart | 5@8c |
| Carrots, per bunch | 2½c |
| Beets, per bunch | 5@8c |
| Cabbages, per head | 10c |
| Onions, per quart | 10c |
| Butter, &c.— | |
| Honey, per lb | 30@35c |
| Choice yellow roll, per lb | 40@45c |
| Choice yellow solid packed, per lb | 45c |
| Ordinary to good do., per lb | 35c |
| Cheese, per lb | 17½@20c |
| Eggs, fresh, per doz | 30c |
| Wood—Beech, per cord | $4@6 50 |

### Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market has ruled quiet during the week. Receipts have been light, and offerings on a correspondingly limited basis. The weather has been cold and dry, and farmers are still unable to prepare the crops for market. A few days of moist weather will overcome this difficulty, and with more liberal receipts factors and buyers anticipate an active business. There has been but little change in prices, and desirable grades of manufacturing leaf have been in demand, and have commanded satisfactory prices. The sales for the week foot up 177 hhds, and for the current tobacco year to 2,842 hhds.

The following is an exhibit of transactions:

| Warehouse. | Sales for the week. | Sales for the tobacco y'r. |
|---|---|---|
| Pickett | 42 | 720 |
| Louisville | 37 | 613 |
| Ninth-street | 40 | 539 |
| Farmers' | 29 | 434 |
| Boone | 13 | 338 |
| Planters' | 16 | 179 |
| Total hogsheads | 177 | 2,842 |

The sales to-day amounted to 22 hhds, and the following is the detailed account of grades and prices:

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 9 hhds: 1 hhd Weakley county, Tennessee, leaf at $12 25; 2 hhds Marion county lugs at 5 30 and 5; 1 hhd Spencer county leaf at 7; 1 hhd Hart county common leaf at 6 50; 1 hhd Henry county lugs at 6 20; 1 hhd Indiana common leaf at 6; 1 hhd black fat at 6 70; 1 hhd Union county old leaf at 8.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 8 hhds: 1 hhd leaf Daviess county at $11 50; 3 hhds leaf (Missouri) at 11, 9 90 and 8 40; 2 hhds new leaf and lugs Taylor county at 6 70 and 5 30; 1 hhd leaf Metcalfe at 8 40; 1 hhd lugs Metcalfe county at 6 50.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 2 hhds: 1 hhd Henry county new leaf at $9 10; 1 hhd Henry county new lugs at $6 10.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 3 hhds: 1 hhd Adair county common leaf at $7 10; 1 hhd Hart county common leaf at $7; 1 hhd Greene county common leaf at $6 90.

### Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK-YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 7, 1871.

There has been considerable excitement in the live stock market during the past week. The receipts have been quite large and sales have been active, so that all the stock that was offered met with ready sale.

CATTLE—The receipts have been about equal to the demand. There has been but little change in prices. The best grades met with ready sale, while common and inferior stuff went begging. We quote for fair shipping beeves $5 75 to 6 25. Oxen that are fat sell at $4 50 to 5 00; choice butcher stuff, such as fat cows, heifers and pony steers, that weigh 800 to 1,000 lbs, at $5 to 5 50; second quality at $4 to 4 50; common at $3 50 to 3 75; and tailings at $2 to 2 50. Milch cows that are fresh sell as to quality from $30 to 65 00; but few on sale and but little inquiry.

SHEEP—Receipts are quite heavy, and sales nominal at $4 50@5 50 for heavy shipping sheep; mixed lots sell at $3@3 50 per cwt, gross.

HOGS—The market has ruled active during the past week, with receipts much heavier than last week; some of the packers are still operating, while most of them have closed for the season. We quote for heavy averages at $6 50@6 75, while a few lots have been sold at $6 80@7; this is considered an out-side price. Light sold at $6@6 30, and shoats at $5@5 50 per cwt, gross.

HORSES AND MULES—The receipts have been large; some 50 car loads have been shipped South from our pens during the past week. Most of the drovers expressed themselves that they were on their way to a hard market, but they said the stock must be sold at some price. The news from the South is reported to be some better.

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cattle | 405 |
| Sheep | 743 |
| Hogs | 2,774 |
| Mules and horses | 1,063 |
| Total | 4,985 |

### Horse and Mule Market.

The following is a list of horses and mules sold at the auction and sales stables of Moore & Rucker, No. 236 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, for the week ending January 7, 1871:

Gray mare $55, bay mare 41 50, sorrel mare 50, sorrel mare 65, sorrel mare 30, brown mare 73, bay mare 29, bay horse 11, gray horse 70, 4 mules 400, mule 150, 2 mules 250, 5 mules 345, horse 16, horse 40, gray mare 41, brown mare 25, sorrel horse 36, 2 mares 105, black — 15, mule 40, sorrel horse 15, bay horse 10, gray horse 30, gray horse 39, bay horse 28, bay horse 12, bay mare 43, 2 mules 60, dun horse 59, gray horse 16, black horse 81, roan horse 51. Sales every morning at 10 o'clock. David A. Peters, auctioneer.

### New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—P. M.

The Gold market opened at 110⅝, sold down to 110⅜, and closed at 110⅜@110½. The market has not been very active. Loans were made at 5 per cent gold.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange, were $27,000,000.

The exports of specie for the week were $482,000.

Government securities have been somewhat stronger, advancing from ⅛ to ¼ at the closing this afternoon.

Stocks opened a little stronger this morning than they were last night at the close, and comparing the opening with the closing prices, show an advance of from ⅛ to ⅜ per cent on the leading shares, the market closing dull but steady. The Milwaukie and St. Paul Railroad Company have to pay for 27 miles of road built last year. For this purpose they will issue 4,000 shares of common stock and 4,000 of preferred.

Central and Union Pacific railroad bonds were active to-day, but there is little change in prices.

The money market has been easy at 6@7 per cent.

BANK STATEMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans, increase | $2,160,809 |
| Specie, increase | 2,520,345 |
| Circulation, decrease | 28,799 |
| Deposits, increase | 13,814,860 |
| Legal-Tenders, increase | 3,786,052 |

State securities are dull and heavy. Tennessee issues were a little better in the morning, closing dull but steady.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coupons of '81 | 110¾@ |
| Coupons of '62 | 108⅜@ |
| Coupons of '64 | 108¼@ |
| Coupons of '65 | 108¼@ |
| Do new | 107⅜@ |
| Coupons of '67 | 107⅝@ |
| Coupons of '68 | 108 @ |
| Ten-forties | 106⅝@ |
| Currency 6's | 110⅛@ |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri | 89½@ | Old Virg'a | 67 @ |
| Old Tenn | 62 @ | Old N. Car | 44½@ |
| New Tenn | 62 @ | New N. Car | 22 @ |
| New Virg'a | 63 @ | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Western U. Tel | 45½ | Northwestern | 70½ |
| Quicksilver | 4 | Do preferred | 82½ |
| Mariposa | 5 | Rock Island | 104⅞ |
| Do preferred | 9 | N. J. Cen't | 101 |
| Adams Express | 64½ | St. Paul | 49½ |
| Wells & Fargo | 34½ | Do preferred | 72½ |
| Amer. Express | 42 | Tol. & Wabash | 48½ |
| U. S. Express | 35½ | Do preferred | 68 |
| Pacific Mail | 40½ | Fort Wayne | 92½ |
| N. Y. Cent'l, con | 91½ | Terre Haute | 28½ |
| N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p | 87½ | Do preferred | 55 |
| Erie | 22⅝ | Chi. & Alton | 115 |
| Erie preferred | 45 | Do preferred | 116 |
| Harlem | 131½ | Ohio & Mis'sippi | 29 |
| Do preferred | 132 | C. C. and C. | 82½ |
| Reading | 98⅞ | Burlington | 151½ |
| Mich. Central | 116 | Lake Shore | 92 |
| Pittsburg | 104⅛ | Illinois Central | 135¼ |

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Cotton is quiet and unchanged in every respect; middling uplands 15c. Flour, the market is dull and prices have declined 5@10c; receipts 9,700 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 30@5 60; common to good extra $5 10@6 20; good to choice $6 25@6 60; common to choice white Western extra $6 65@7; common to good extra Ohio $6 10@6 70; St. Louis $6 20@8 25. Rye flour $4@5 50. Cornmeal is quiet. Whisky, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect at 91c. Wheat, the market opened dull but closed active; receipts 5,000 bushels; new spring $1 43@1 44; red amber $1 45@1 50; amber State $1 52. Rye is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Barley is steady with a moderate demand; prime State 90c; Bay Quinte $1 12. Barley malt is quiet. Corn, the market opened firm but closed dull; receipts 26,000 bushels; No 1 mixed 76@78½c; yellow 79@80c. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand; receipts 8,000 bushels; 60@62½c for Western and Ohio. Hay is unchanged. Hops are steady with a moderate demand at 20@25c for California; State 9@14c; Western 8@14c. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm; Rio 13@16½c. Sugar, the demand is fair and market firm; Cuba 9⅜@10¼c. Molasses, the demand is fair and market firm; New Orleans 64@70c. Rice, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 6⅞@7½c. Petroleum, the demand is fair and market firm; crude 13½@14c; refined 23½@24c. Leather, hemlock sole is steady; South American 26@30c; California 27@29c; Orinoco 28@29c. Wool, the market is quiet; domestic fleece 47@52½c; unwashed 34@38c; pulled 38@43c; Texas 19½@25c; California 28@31c. Mess pork is steady; old $19 25@19 50; new $20@20 12½; prime mess $17@17 25; new do $20@21; seller January and February $20. Beef is steady; plain mess $10@15; extra mess $14@16. Dressed hogs are steady at $7 75@7 87½ for Western. Beef hams, smoked, $28@31c. Tierce beef, prime mess $26@28; India mess $28@32. Cut meats are heavy; hams, plain 10@13½c; shoulders 7@8½c; middles, prices are irregular; city long clear 11½c; city short clear 11¼c; Western short clear 10½c; long clear 10¼c. Lard is heavy; prime steam 11½@11⅞c; kettle rendered 12¼@12⅝c; seller January 12¼@12½c. Butter 12@25c for Western and 20@40c for State. Cheese 12@16½c.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged at $6 10@6 30 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; new spring $1 43@1 44, the latter for choice; red amber $1 45@1 50. Rye is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Oats are dull and prices are a shade lower; at 61@62c. Corn is dull and prices are a shade lower; No 1 mixed 76@77c. Mess pork, the demand is fair and market firm; seller at $20; seller March $20 25. Beef is unchanged. Bacon is without change. Lard, the demand is fair and market firm; prime steam 12¼c; seller February 12¼c; seller March 12½c. Eggs are steady with a moderate demand; fresh 32@35c and limed 26@28c.

Metals—Manufactured copper is unchanged. Ingot copper; Lake Superior 22½@22¾c. Pig iron, Scotch $32@34; American $30@31. Bar iron $75. Sheet iron Russia 10½@11c. Nails are unchanged.

DRY GOODS—The market is quiet and there is but little change to observe in prices. We quote Boott O brown muslins 10@10½c; do S 12½c; Allendale 8-4 sheetings 23½c; Androscoggin 10-4 do 35c; Graniteville E R 10c; Pequot A 16c; Massachusetts I 10c; Maxwell's 40-inch 18c; Indian Head, Appleton and Atlantic A sheetings 15c; Clark's bleached muslins 17c; Clinton C 12c; Lonsdale 15c; do cambrics 20c; Amoskeag stripes 20@21c; Uncasville do 12@13c; Arlington blue denims 15@16c; New York denims 26c; Warren 3 B brown do 17c; do A X A 22½c; Great Falls brown drills 12½c; Workingmen's denims 19@20c; Boston A A tickings 20c; Hamilton regular do 20c; Thorndike 14@15½c; Amoskeag and Lancaster ginghams 15c; Glasgow do 14c; Caledonia and Hartford do 12½c; White Rock linseys 18c; Ontario A bags 35c; Stark A do 35c, and American do 31c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; extra spring $4 50@5 50. Wheat, the market is steady with a moderate demand; No 2 spring $1 10¼@1 10½ cash; $1 10½@1 10¾ for seller last half of January; this afternoon the market was active and steady at $1 10½@1 10¾ cash and seller January; $1 12¼@1 12⅜ for seller February. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; No 2 mixed 52½c; this afternoon the market was neglected at 47½@48c. Oats, the market is quiet and prices a shade easier; No 2 39½c. Rye, the demand is fair and market firm; No 2 72c. Barley, the market is excited and prices are 5@8c higher; No 2 77c. Highwines are quiet at 85c for new corn. Provisions, the market is active and prices are advancing; mess pork $19@19 50. Lard 11½c. Hogs, dressed, the demand is active and prices have advanced 10@15c; sales at $7 80; live are active at $6@6 50; sales to date $50,000 head. Cattle, the market are light, and prices have declined; sales at $5 25@5 75. Receipts for the past 24 hours; 5,000 bbls of flour, 37,000 bushels wheat, 54,000 bushels corn, 11,000 bushels oats, 3,000 bushels rye, 3,000 bushels barley, 21,000 head hogs. Shipments for the past 24 hours; 5,000 barrels flour, 2,000 bushels wheat, 10,000 bushels corn, 600 bushels oats, rye none, 3,000 bushels barley, 5,000 head hogs, 300 head cattle.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.—Cotton is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Flour is quiet and prices are unchanged. Wheat is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Corn, the market is dull and prices drooping at 53@55c. Rye is steady with a moderate demand at 80@85c. Oats are dull and unchanged; No 2 at 44@46c. Barley is dull and unchanged. Groceries are unchanged. Eggs are dull and prices drooping at 25c. Butter is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Cheese is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Seeds are unchanged. Mess pork, is buoyant, but prices are unsettled; sales at $19 50. Lard is steady; with a moderate demand; steam 11½c; kettle rendered 11¾@12c. Green meats are firmer at 6½@6¾c for shoulders and sides, and 10½@11c for hams. Bulk meats, the market is buoyant but prices are unsettled; there were no sales; holders are asking 7¼c, 9½c and 10c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Bacon, there is only a limited jobbing demand at 9½c, 11c and 11½c. Hogs, the demand is active and prices have advanced to $6 50@6 75 gross, and $7 80 net; receipts 4,460 head. Whisky, Arkansas prices are drooping at 88c. Gold 110¾. Exchange is steady.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Flour, there is only a jobbing trade. Wheat, an advance is asked but none has been established; No 3 red fall $1 30. Corn, the market is dull and prices have declined to 48@49c for mixed and 48½@50c for yellow. Oats, the market is firm at 46c. Barley is dull; No 1 spring 90c. Rye is firm at 80@83c. Tobacco, there is no market. Hemp, there is nothing doing. Bagging, there is no business. Whisky is unchanged at 88c. Provisions are firm; jobbing sales of mess pork at $19. Bulk meats, shoulders 7c; clear rib 9½c; clear sides 10c. Bacon, shoulders 9c; clear rib 11½c; clear sides 12c. Sales of 500 bbls of mess pork, at Quincy, at $18. Lard 11@11¼c. Hogs are firm; extreme range of prices $5 75@6 50; the bulk of the sales were at $6 15@6 50. Cattle are unchanged. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,300 bbls flour, 3,800 bushels wheat, 14,000 bushels corn, 6,000 bushels oats, 4,770 head hogs.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 7.—Cotton is steady with a moderate demand at 14¼@14½c; receipts for the past day 2,448 bales; shipments for the past 24 hours 2,519 bales. Flour is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Corn is firm at 51@55c. Oats, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 51@53c. Hay is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Bran is active at $22. Lard is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Mess pork is dull and prices are nominal. Bulk meats, the demand is fair and prices are advanced: shoulders 7½c; sides 9½@11c.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—Cotton, the demand is good at full prices; middling 14½@14¾c. Flour, the market is dull and prices a shade lower; superfine winter $5 50; double extra $6 30; treble extra $6 50@7. Corn, the demand is firm and market firm; yellow mixed 75c; white 78c. Mess pork, prime $20 12½. Molasses, New Orleans 60@65c; prime 80@85c; choice 85@90. Other articles are unchanged. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 20½; sight drafts on New York ¼ discount. Gold 110¾.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; Indiana and Ohio $6 50@7 25. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; Indiana red $1 50@1 55. Rye is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Corn, the demand is good at full prices; yellow 77c; mixed 75@76c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm; State and Western 58@60c. Provisions are unchanged. Petroleum, the demand is fair and market firm; crude 15½@16c; refined 23½c, and seller February 23½@24c. Whisky is dull at 93c.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 7.—Cotton, the market is dull; low middling 13c. Bulk meats are active and prices have advanced; clear sides 11c; clear rib 10½c; shoulders 7½c. Lard 12½c. Rump pork $15. Sugar-cured hams 17½c; country hams 14c. Corn 65c. Oats 55c. Wheat $1@1 50. Flour $4 50@6 50.

**Cotton Statements.**

GALVESTON, Jan. 7.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are a shade lower; middling 13½c.

MOBILE, Jan. 7.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices unchanged; middling 14c.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 7.—Cotton is quiet and unchanged in every respect; middling 14¼@14½c.

## Railway News.

**ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.**

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Four trains daily.

| Leave. | | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 3:10 A. M. | Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.) | 11:20 P. M. |
| 8:30 A. M. | Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.) | 6:15 P. M. |
| 3:55 P. M. | Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.) | 12:30 P. M. |
| 11.25 P. M. | Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.) | 5:25 A. M. |
| 5:55 A. M. | Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.) | 6:40 P. M. |
| 3.30 P. M. | Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.) | 10:55 A. M. |
| 4:55 P. M. | Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.) | 8:05 A. M. |

Round trip tickets to Covington and Cincinnati at reduced rates.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

| Leave. | Sundays excepted. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 3:55 P. M. | Express (Daily) | 11:00 A. M. |
| 8:30 A. M. | Mixed Train (Daily) | 6:40 P. M. |

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9 00 A. M. | No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail. (Daily except Sunday.) | 10:50 P. M. |
| 6.45 P. M. | No. 3 Memphis & N.O. Exp. (Daily.) | 8:00 A. M. |
| 12:30 A. M. | No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.) | 1:40 P. M. |
| 8 25 A. M. | No. 13 Livingston Exp. (Daily except Sunday.) | 3:10 P. M. |
| 3 30 P. M. | No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.) | 8:35 A. M. |

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R. Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

| Leave. | | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 8:35 A. M. | No. 15, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.) | 8 15 A. M. |
| 2.20 P. M. | No. 5, Express. (Daily.) | 1:40 P. M. |
| 11 20 P. M. | No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.) | 11:55 P. M. |
| | Sunday special from Indianapolis | 1:40 P. M. |

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

| Leave. | | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 8:15 A. M. | Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Daily except Sunday.) | 6:30 A. M. |
| 3:15 P. M. | Cincinnati (Daily except Sunday.) | 1:30 P. M. |
| 5:00 P. M. | St. Louis (Daily.) | 8:45 P. M. |
| 11:00 P. M. | Cincinnati & St. Louis. (Daily except Sunday.) | 10:45 P. M. |

Sunday train 5:00 p. m. through to St. Louis and Cincinnati.

A special train for St. Louis leaves at 5:00 p. m. daily, and a special train for Cincinnati at 3:15 p. m. daily, except on Sundays, when it runs on the time of the St. Louis special.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

| | ARRIVE. | LEAVE. |
|---|---|---|
| Morning Mail Boat | 2:30 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Evening Express | 5:00 A. M. | 4:00 P. M. |
| On Sunday | | 3:00 P. M. |

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN. TICKETS TO THE EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH

Thursday's Little Rock Gazette says: "We would state that we saw a dispatch yesterday from Mr. Greenlaw to Colonel Williams, Superintendent, stating that the iron bridge for White river is completed, and will be shipped next week. He also says work is rapidly progressing, and through trains can be run by the 20th of February. The trains, in connection with the stages, are now making regular trips."

In view of the results of a recent accident in England, caused by the breaking of a railway car axle from the unsoundness of the material, by which eighteen persons lost their lives, Sir Joseph Whitworth, the eminent English mechanician, urges the great importance of the use of every possible means for detecting the unsoundness of the iron used in axles of railway carriages. As the best method for this purpose, he advises the drilling of a hole through the center of its axis for its entire length, thus opening to inspection and examination that part of the material which, in the case of ordinary manufacture, is most subject to flaws. The hole should be about one inch in diameter, and with suitable mechanical arrangements might be drilled at an average cost of about thirty-seven cents per axle. With the outside turned and the inside thus exposed to view, a serious flaw in the axle, which is only about four and a half inches in diameter, could hardly escape discovery. This plan would also diminish the tendency of the axle to get heated, by removing the material near the neutral axis, and, under the circumstances, would reduce the internal strain, and thus render the axle safe.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., writes in the North American Review: "It may be very unfortunate that our great lines of railroad should become national routes, but such considerations cannot control the fact; national routes they are, and as such they cannot much longer be organized or controlled under State laws. The Federal Government must assume a certain degree of active jurisdiction as regards them, and that very shortly. The Constitution, under the clause authorizing Congress to regulate commerce between the States, clearly warrants such assumption. Under this clause Congress has always exercised a control over navigable rivers; but the commerce between the States is no longer carried on by barge or by steamer, but by rail. The question for the consideration of intelligent observers is no longer, then, shall the National Government assume this control? but, How shall it be exercised when assumed? States and Legislatures will doubtless for some little while longer cling to the idea of competition as regulating tariffs by rail, but it must break down in the end. The value of competition as affecting the railroad service lies in the superior quality of the service it exacts, the promptness, comfort, civility and general regard to the wishes of the public. This is instantly apparent to any one who passes from the competing roads east of the Mississippi on to the Central Pacific. These things no law can regulate, but competition does; the whole subject of rates, on the other hand, the law can and ultimately must regulate. Competition merely causes them to fluctuate wildly, according as an internecine war or a combination to plunder may for the moment prevail."

The following, in reply to a letter concerning railroads, was written by Chancellor Livingston, who had been associated with his brother-in-law, Robert Fulton, in the application of steam to navigation:

"ALBANY, March 1, 1811.

"DEAR SIR—I did not till yesterday receive yours of the 25th of February. Where it has loitered on the road, I am at a loss to say. I had before read of your very-ingenious proposition as to the railway communications. I fear, however, on mature reflection, that they will be liable to serious objection, and ultimately more expensive than a canal. They must be double, so as to prevent the danger of two such heavy bodies meeting. The walls on which they are placed must be at least four feet below the surface and three feet above, and must be clamped with iron, and even then would hardly sustain so heavy a weight as you propose moving at the rate of four miles an hour on wheels. As to wood, it would not last a week. They must be covered with iron, and that, too, very thick and strong. The means of stopping these heavy carriages without a great shock, and of preventing them from running on each other—for there would be many running on the road at once—would be very difficult. In cases of accidental stops, or necessary stops to take wood and water, etc., many accidents would happen. The carriage of condensing water would be very troublesome. Upon the whole, I fear the expense would be much greater than that of canals, without being so convenient.

"R. R. LIVINGSTON."

The following appears in the Memphis Avalanche of Saturday: We, the undersigned, having been requested by Col. F. M. White, President of the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad company, to examine into the causes of the accident on the 3d of January, 1871, in Nonconnah creek bottom, to the express train No. 4, proceeded to the scene of the accident on this day, and find as follows: We found the road at this point supported by four spans of Phoenix beam truss girders, resting on substantial brick piers of four feet by twelve feet at top. The bridge has been in use ten years, and was considered one of the best bridges on the road, and in our opinion, from its plan and dimensions, is of ample strength for the heaviest trains, and from the experience of the past years, as safe as any bridge in use. From a careful examination of the wreck, and the attendant circumstances, and from evidences brought before us (while it is impossible to obtain the positive certainty), we are clearly of opinion that the accident was caused by the breaking of an axle under the front truck of the baggage car, and that no human foresight could have prevented it, and that no blame could possibly attach to the officers of the road.

W. D. PICKETT, Chief Engineer Memphis and Ohio R. R.

W. J. ROSS, Late Gen. Supt. M. and C. R. R.

NILES MERIWETHER, Chief Engineer M. and C. R. R.

SAM. TATE, Ex-President M. and C. R. R.

FRED. de FUNIAK, Engineer Miss. Central R. R.

M. BURKE, Master Mechanic M. and C. R. R.

J. H. HUMPHREYS, City Engineer.

C. L. ANDERSON, Supt. M. and C. R. R.

JAS. YONGE, Late G. T. and T. Ag't N. O., J. and G. N. R. R.

J. F. BOYD, Supt. Mem. Div. Memphis and Louisville R. R.

JAS. LONG, Master Mechanic M. and L. R. R.

# Courier-Journal.

**MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1871.**


### Notice to City Yearly Subscribers.

To avoid mistakes and complications, we find it necessary to transfer the entire delivery and collection for daily subscriptions in the city to the carriers. They will, hereafter, make all collections, and will alone be responsible for the delivery of the paper. Parties who do not wish to be annoyed by frequent calls from the carriers, can pay in advance at our counting-room for such length of time as they may elect, and for that time we will be responsible for the prompt delivery of the paper. Those who do not so pay will be called on by the carriers; but no bills for daily subscriptions in the city will hereafter be sent out or collected by this office. Those who do not wish to pay to the carrier must call and pay in advance at our counting-room, or they will not get the paper.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE School Board will meet to-night.

MR. SAMUEL PARKER, one of the oldest citizens of this city, died yesterday evening.

GARRETT LEWER was found at the mouth of a sewer up town very drunk last night, and was taken to police station No. 1.

MR. ALF BURNETT, Sr., Miss Helen Nash, and Mr. Alf Burnett, Jr., were at the United States Hotel yesterday en route South.

IN police station No. 4 last night Sam McDonald rested his bones, weary from the transportation of a heavy cargo of whisky.

A NEGRO named Henry Wagoner, for larceny, and Roger Hartz, for drunkenness, were the only occupants of police station No. 1 last night.

A NEW and beautiful iron fence is being built around the City Hospital lot. This will add greatly to the appearance of the already beautiful lawn.

JAMES DUNLAP and wife, and Miss Dodson, of Petersburg, Va., R. B. Wilcox, Esq., of Paducah, and Thos. S. Pettit, of Owensboro, were at the Louisville Hotel last night.

THOMPSON DEAN, ESQ., of New York, Captain Pepper, of the ill-fated steamer Thompson Dean, John T. Pilot, Esq., of Texas, and G. A. Washington, of Tennessee, are at the Galt House.

A GENTEEL-LOOKING young man was arrested at Lucas' restaurant, corner of Hancock and Green, early last night, at the instigation of Wm. O'Brian, who was about two-thirds drunk. The latter charges the former with stealing $3 from his pocket-book.

AT the fire last night a member of the Fire Department picked up a spoon. A policeman ordered him to put it down. The fireman refused to do it, when the officer attempted to arrest him. The Chief of the Department went to his man's rescue and saved him from a walk to the station-house.

REV. DR. VAN DYKE, of Philadelphia, preached at the Chestnut-street Presbyterian church yesterday morning from Luke xvii, 5, "And the Apostle said unto the Lord, increase our faith." He preached also at night from Ephesians iii, 19, "Know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge." Both discourses are spoken of in high terms of approval by the congregation.

HIS old comrades of the First Kentucky Cavalry (Confederate) will be pained to learn that Joshua Camp died yesterday morning of pneumonia, at the residence of his father, twelve miles from the city, on the Salt-river road. Young as he was when he entered the service, he distinguished himself for valor on several occasions, and was ever noted for his fidelity and manly bearing.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Weisiger Hall.

Mr. John B. Gough lectures to-night at Weisiger Hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. His subject—Eloquence and Orators. Mr. Gough met with such an enthusiastic reception here last winter that there can hardly be occasion for us to add to that testimony of the appreciation in which he is held in this city. Indeed his reputation is as wide as is the country, and the mere announcement of his appearance is amply sufficient to crowd the hall. The subject chosen for his lectures, three in number, are said to be of the best on his list, and that of to-night is one which he can both develop and exemplify better than any other lecturer in America.

### Opera House.

Mr. Adams appears to-night in the title role of Enoch Arden. The drama has already been produced here, and of it we need not speak, but Mr. Adams' acting of the last week warrants the belief that his Enoch Arden will be a masterly representation, endowed with all that polish and force he has already exhibited. The presentation of this drama will probably run through the week, and it is advertised to be produced with entire new scenery, appointments and machinery.

### Oratorio at the Cathedral.

It will be seen by reference to another column that the musical talent of the city advertise for Thursday evening an oratorio concert at the Cathedral, on Fifth street. We feel justified from even a limited knowledge of the performers engaged in saying that the entertainment will prove an eminent success.

### Masonic Temple.

Mr. William Horace Lingard, assisted by a company, advertises for his first appearance of this season to-night a series of his character sketches. The performance will conclude with the farce of Little Toodlekins, it commencing with the comedy of "Faint Heart Ne'er Won Fair Lady."

### Frustrated.

Last August a man named Chris. Kappell was arrested near the city limits on the charge of violating two little girls while out hunting blackberries. Kappell was tried before an examining court, and remanded to jail to await the action of the Circuit Court, bail being refused. On Saturday last his wife, Kate Kappell, and her sister, Mary Kalimeyer, purchased at the store of Wolf & Durringer, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, a lot of articles, such as might be used by Kappell in making his escape from jail. After purchasing the articles, the women visited the jail, and were closely followed by one of the members of the firm, who made known the suspicious nature of the things they had bought. Nothing was said to the women on Saturday, and they were allowed to go home. Yesterday, however, Marshal Dillon went to their residence and arrested them on the charge of aiding a prisoner to escape from jail. They are now in jail themselves.

### The Lee Memorial.

This very handsome book, a model for the beauty of its engravings and its typography, has just made its appearance and will be ready for distribution to subscribers on Monday, the 16th inst. On that day a limited number of copies will be on sale at John P. Morton & Co.'s, 156 Main street, where orders received during this week will be attended to. The profits go to the "Lee Monument Fund."

### Meteorological Table for the Month of December, 1870.

| Days of Month. | Morning. | 2 o'clock P. M. | Evening. | Mean. | Barometer. | Gauge. | Course of Wind. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 29 | 55 | 50 | 45 | 29.65 | | S | Clear. |
| 2 | 35 | 59 | 5? | 50 | 29.46 | | SW | do |
| 3 | 28 | 54 | 47 | 43 | 29.57 | | S | Variable. |
| 4 | 43 | 58 | 50 | 50 | 29.36 | | SSE | do |
| 5 | 56 | 58 | 51 | 55 | 29.10 | | W | do |
| 6 | 40 | 47 | 41 | 43 | 29.53 | | SW | Cloudy. |
| 7 | 42 | 45 | 44 | 44 | 29.16 | .42 | W | do |
| 8 | 29 | 40 | 32 | 34 | 29.54 | | W | Clear. |
| 9 | 25 | 46 | 37 | 36 | 29.47 | | E | do |
| 10 | 31 | 45 | 44 | 40 | 29.60 | | E | Variable. |
| 11 | 41 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 29.09 | .40 | E | Cloudy. |
| 12 | 40 | 43 | 41 | 41 | 29.37 | .20 | W | do |
| 13 | 37 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 29.55 | .04 | W | do |
| 14 | 33 | 36 | 34 | 34 | 29.57 | | S | Variable. |
| 15 | 30 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 29.84 | | N | do |
| 16 | 30 | 37 | 31 | 32 | 29.80 | | N | do |
| 17 | 27 | 35 | 34 | 32 | 29.52 | | Calm. | |
| 18 | 32 | 37 | 36 | 35 | 29.45 | | Calm. | Cloudy. |
| 19 | 32 | 37 | 41 | 37 | 29.22 | 1.02 | WSW | do |
| 20 | 31 | 28 | 24 | 28 | 29.25 | | W | do |
| 21 | 13 | 20 | 16 | 16 | 29.63 | | W | Variable. |
| 22 | 9 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 29.77 | | W | do |
| 23 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 29.64 | | SW | do |
| 24 | *2 | 16 | 10 | 8 | 29.90 | | W | Clear. |
| 25 | 7 | 25 | 25 | 19 | 29.85 | | SSE | Variable. |
| 26 | 18 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 29.73 | | W | do |
| 27 | 25 | 24 | 21 | 23 | 29.64 | | Calm. | do |
| 28 | 36 | 34 | 33 | 32 | 29.23 | .66 | N | do |
| 29 | 18 | 25 | 22 | 22 | 29.50 | | S | do |
| 30 | 37 | 42 | 40 | 39 | 29.12 | .66 | WSW | Cloudy. |
| 31 | 37 | 40 | 36 | 38 | 29.35 | | SW | Variable. |
| | | | | 33.4 | | 2.20 | | |

*Below zero.

## NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Jan. 9.

Large attendance at all the churches yesterday.

McEvoy's Hibernicon at the Opera House to-night.

No arrests by the police Saturday night or yesterday.

The police reported all quiet throughout the city yesterday.

The New Albany rolling mill will resume operation Tuesday.

The New Albany Rolling Mill consumes annually 510,000 bushels of coal.

Protracted meeting at the different Methodist churches the present week.

Jacob Klatenhoff, the boy who was so badly scalded at the rolling mill some ten days since, is slowly recovering. He was more severely injured than at first reported, and has suffered most intensely.

Mr. John Richey, son of Capt. Richey, made a narrow escape from drowning Saturday evening while skating at Silver creek "loop" by the breaking of the ice at a place where it had been cut. He was rescued by some companions who were on the loop at the time.

Mr. John Wilson, of Greenville township, recovered a valuable horse yesterday that was stolen Saturday night. The thief rode him to this city, and left him at the stable of Mr. Barney Myers, during his absence. The thief furnished the saddle and bridle, which, also, was probably stolen. No arrests.

Superintendent Joseph Smith, of the County Asylum, yesterday celebrated the anniversary of General Jackson's victory at New Orleans by giving the county and ex-county officials, and a host of other friends, a most sumptuous dinner. The tables fairly groaned beneath the weight of the bountiful supply of all the delicacies of the season.

An old man by the name of John Griswold, who resides on Spring, between Vincennes and West streets, is in very destitute condition; his wife, an aged lady, is in very feeble health, and the family are dependent on the kindness of the neighbors for the common necessaries of life. The attention of the charitable is called to their distressed condition.

## MINNIE DAVIS.

### The Professed Wife of Dr. W. J. Davis Accused of Arson—The Strange, Sad Story of a Young Girl's Life, as Given by Herself.

### AN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

The New York papers, for several days past, have been giving detailed accounts of the attempted suicide, at the Central Police Office, of a girl of eighteen, who claims to be the neglected wife of Dr. W. J. Davis, ex-Professor at the University of St. Petersburg, who lectured in this city, a short time since, on scientific travels in Persia, China and Africa.

She had been imprisoned on a charge of arson, and to free herself from the troubles of a world which, it seems, has not used her very kindly, she sought to take her own life by hanging herself to the knob of her cell door, but was discovered in time to frustrate her design.

ON CHRISTMAS EVE,

according to her statement, she was preparing to leave the house of Mrs. Hagadorn, with whom she had been boarding, and return to Philadelphia, her former home, and near which city her only relations reside. Mrs. Hagadorn did not like to have the gas burned in the house after ten o'clock, and Mrs. Davis had asked for a lamp. This was refused her but she was furnished with a candlestick, and she herself bought a candle by the light of which she packed her trunks, and depositing the candle upon the washstand she fell asleep. She says the next thing she remembered was the presence of a number of men in her room and that it was on fire. She did not know how the fire could have originated unless the lace curtains were blown against the candle, which might have been the case, as the window was raised about four or five inches from the sill.

The following sketch of a truly eventful life for one so young, we gather from her own statement:

My maiden name was Minnie Morgan, and I was born in the city of Philadelphia, at 2,010 Parish street. I think I must have been sent to school at eight years of age. It is

ONLY TEN YEARS AGO,

but it seems a very long time since then. Before I was fifteen I was married. It was on the 1st day of January, 1868, and the ceremony took place at my home, in Parish street. My husband's name was Davis, and he is now dead. (The speaker here covered her face with her handkerchief and wept.) I was fifteen the February after I was married, and in that month, if I remember rightly, I went with my husband on our bridal tour to Europe, he having been detained after our marriage in this country by unfinished business. We were in Europe a little more than a year, when

WE WENT TO PARIS,

and after residing there about two months my husband died suddenly of heart disease. He was buried in the cemetery of Pere le Chaise. I stayed in France only two weeks after my husband's death, when I returned to America with my brother-in-law, who had been extra professor at one of the Universities of St. Petersburg, and who had come on to Paris in time for my husband's funeral. I arrived in New York a little more than fourteen months ago; it may have been more than fourteen. I cannot tell now. I feel a whirling sensation in my head, and do not sometimes know quite all I am saying. My brother-in-law and I lived at No. 101 Waverly place. We remained there not quite two months. My brother-in-law remained here while I went on to Philadelphia.

TO SEE MY MOTHER.

I remained there only a very short time and then came back to New York, where I was married to my former brother-law, Dr. W. J. Davis. We went to No. 54 Second avenue to board, in the family of the Rev. Samuel B. Willis, whom I learned to respect for his many kindnesses to me, notwithstanding I was born and bred a Catholic, and I love his whole family dearly. We remained there but a short time then, as we went on to Philadelphia the day before Thanksgiving. That was one year ago. We remained in Philadelphia till just before the Christmas following, when the Doctor went to Baltimore and I came back to the minister's family, where I remained only till about the 1st of January, when, in response to a letter from my husband, I left to join him in Baltimore. We stopped at Barnum's Hotel in that city for a few days, when we both went to Washington and remained there till February. Then my husband went to Cincinnati to fill

AN ENGAGEMENT TO LECTURE,

and I returned to Philadelphia, where I gave birth to my child. My husband went from Cincinnati to St. Louis. Some time after I returned to New York and visited Mr. Willis' family, where I remained till after my husband (who had in the meantime gone from St. Louis to Chicago), returned to meet me in this city. He soon after went to Boston and I went to Philadelphia for my baby and followed him. In Boston I told him he must not leave me without money and neglect me; that he did not use me kindly or provide

SUFFICIENTLY FOR THE BABY,

who was in delicate health and needed extra attendance and nursing. We quarreled then, and he went to Canada, leaving me helpless and alone. I tried to follow him to Portland, but saw my money was nearly all gone, and I came back here to Mr. Willis' family. I was thrown upon them by these circumstances in a penniless condition, and owing to the recent death of my mother I had no other home. They (Mr. Willis' family) treated me with the greatest kindness. I can never forget them for their kindness and attention to me at that time; but for them I should have been dead long ago, and my present misery and

THE PAIN I HAVE SUFFERED

would have been spared me. I went from Mr. Willis' to No. 24 Bleecker street, having been furnished with money to do so by a friend of my husband. I procured a nurse for the baby and then advertised for a position as governess or housekeeper. This I failed to get at first, but accepted a place as seamstress at No. 97 Clinton place. I left this situation for another as housekeeper, at twenty-five dollars per month, in Twenty-second street, near Fifth avenue. I left this place in October to go to Philadelphia on business; remained in that city a week, and then came back, going first to Mr. Willis' and then to West Twenty-ninth street, where the fire occurred.

## THE CIRCUIT COURT.

### The Cases Set for Hearing During the January Term.

### A CRIMINAL RECORD.

The January term of the Jefferson Circuit Court convenes this morning, and will continue until the causes set for trial are disposed of. Of the large number of cases of murder and attempted manslaughter which were on the docket at the last session of this court, only a few have been disposed of, and there yet remains a large criminal record. From the docket, which we append, it will be observed that there are fifteen persons charged with murder, twenty-four charged with malicious wounding, thirty-two charged with larceny, seven with perjury and false swearing, two with forgery, two with house-breaking, one with rape, one with attempted rape, and a number of others charged with minor offenses:

Monday, January 9—Mattie Woodson, malicious wounding; Thomas Rogers, alias Cole, do; James Kolp and F. Small, house-breaking; B. Kace, misdemeanor; Josephine Carter, larceny; Thomas Weatherly, perjury; Henry Kessler, do; Joseph Baumann, murder; Charles Taylor, illegal voting.

Tuesday, January 10—Jacob Bower, passing counterfeit money; Daniel Brown, malicious wounding; Ed Casey, do; John Quinlan, do.

Wednesday, January 11—John H. Morton, murder; Chas. Williams, killing stock.

Thursday, January 12—Wm. Bell, malicious wounding; Mollie Brown, malicious wounding; James Steele, false swearing; Isaac Morton, do; John Cope, larceny; John Kuntz, do; Jacob Ruth, do; M. Hoban, do; Andy Staab, do; W. Riddleburger, do; John Shipley, do.

Friday, January 13—W. W. Owens, two cases, forgery; John H. Forec, malicious wounding; Emiline Hunt, larceny; Mollie Evans, larceny; Albert Hickman, do.

Saturday, January 14—Early Smith, malicious wounding; James Routon, false swearing; Hugh Mitchell, four cases, larceny; George Pennington, malicious wounding.

Monday, January 16—Henry Kean and others, murder; J. H. May and J. Lyle, larceny; Mike Connor, malicious wounding.

Tuesday, January 17—Annie Walker, larceny; Stacey Applegate, misdemeanor; John O'Brian, malicious wounding; John Davis, larceny; Annie Robinson, false swearing.

Wednesday, January 18—George Jones, malicious wounding; Isaac Pryor, larceny; Alfred Sinclair, do; George Bailey, do; Ignatius Taber, do; John Riege, malicious wounding.

Thursday, January 19—Hugh Bell and John Jamison, murder; Dick Flint, malicious wounding.

Friday, January 20—W. W. Owens, two cases, uttering an altered draft; Stephen Davis, larceny; G. Strube, malicious wounding; Theodore Habick, malicious wounding; John Carrick, malicious wounding.

Saturday, January 21—Hugh McCord, horse stealing; Joseph Duncan, malicious wounding; Ed. Rider, mayhem; Annie Hicks, larceny; Kate Smith, larceny.

Monday, January 23—John Heitz, murder; Jos. Batman, forgery; Henry Gernet, malicious wounding; Henry Stumpf, attempt at rape; John S. Cassady, larceny.

Tuesday, January 24—Ed. Zuener, larceny; E. W. Cordell, larceny; Theodore Price, murder; Daniel Humphrey, larceny; Daniel Humphrey, house breaking; Daniel Frazier, hog stealing.

Wednesday, January 25—J. C. O'Connor, murder; Molli Prentice, murder.

Thursday, January 26—Henry Simons, malicious wounding; Albert Powers, malicious wounding; Maria Washington, murder.

Friday, January 27—Mat. Shannahan, murder; Alexander Lewis, malicious wounding; Val Frank, malicious wounding.

Saturday, January 28—M. J. Kinney, two cases, embezzlement.

Monday, January 30—Thomas Bowles, murder; Amelia Dickinson, larceny; Cato O'Neal, obtaining property by false pretenses.

Tuesday, January 31—Thomas Lewis, murder; Thomas Flynn, malicious wounding.

Wednesday, February 1—Marion Scott, murder; Michael and Mary Brassel, malicious wounding.

Thursday, February 2—Joseph Quarino, murder.

Monday, February 6—Chris. Kappel, two cases, rape.

Friday, February 10—W. Van Hock, alias Moore, three cases, larceny.

Saturday, February 11—Chas. Lieber, murder.

### Fire.

At 9:45 o'clock last night an alarm of fire was sent off from station 36, at the corner of Second and Walnut streets, caused by the burning of a small store-house, No. 67 West Walnut, occupied by Mrs. Firsh as a jewelry store and glove-cleaning establishment. Before its discovery the fire had gained considerable headway inside, and when the door was opened the flame leaped high up outside. Mrs. Firsch and her family were not at home when the fire occurred, and the origin cannot be accounted for. A couple of show-cases and part of a counter were taken from the store, and everything else was burned, or so badly injured as to be rendered valueless. The building belonged to A. Duvall, Esq., and was recently converted from a carriage house into a business house. He had insurance, but we could not learn whether the lady had or not.

## THE GRAVES AT CAMP CHASE.

### List of Confederate Soldiers of Kentucky Who Died at Camp Chase During the Late War.

Sept 14, 1863, Wm F Austin, co F 10 Ky Cav No 25.
Nov. 3, 1864, W A Arnold, co A, 2 Ky Cav, No 397.
Dec 28, 1864, H R Asbury, co E, 10 Ky Cav, No. 677.
Feb 4, 1865, J Anderson, co D, 2 Ky cav, No 1034.
Sept 24, 1863, M Blackwell, co H, 3 Ky Inf, No 27.
Oct 20, 1863, G H Brock, co G, 2 Ky Inf, No 58.
Nov 9, 1863, Benj Bridger, co G, 4 Ky, No. 61.
Jan 5, 1864, Frank Bisby, co B, 4 Ky Cav, No 89.
Jan 10, 1865, Lewis Barker, co D, 5 Ky Inf, No 730.
Jan 11, 1865, S A Barnett, co B, 6 Ky Cav., No. 733.
Jan 21, 1865, Serg't John F Berry, co I, 4 Ky Cav, No 852.
Feb 6, 1865, Mathew B Busby, co B, 4 Ky Cav, No 1070.
Feb 10, 1865, Thos Bedworth, co A, 13 Ky Cav, No 1167.
Feb 12, 1865, J Burton, co C, 4 Ky Cav, No 1200.
Feb 28, 1865, J Baker, co D, 12 Ky Cav, No 1483.
Nov 27, 1863, J D Cane, co C, 10 Ky Cav, No 72.
Dec 23, 1863, J D Cochran, co C, 5 Ky Inf, No 87.
May 12, 1864, Peter Combs, co B, 8 Ky Inf, No 154.
June 25, 1864, S Collins, co F, 1 Ky Cav, No 180.
Nov 13, 1864, J W Carney, co E 4 Ky Inf, No 458.
Jan 15, 1865, John W. Calvin, co C, 14 Ky Cav, No 776.
Jan 22, 1865, T E Cannon, co D, 5 Ky Cav, No 840.
Feb 2, 1865, A Campbell, co D, 2 Ky Bat Cav, No 1022.
Feb 18, 1865, M Clark, co B, 2 Ky Cav, No 1326.
May 24, 1864, M Dothridge, co L, 2 Ky Cav, No 166.
May 27, 1864, Martin Doxey, Co D, 1 Ky Cav, No 167.
Feb 6, 1865, J A Dillingham, co C, 13 Ky Cav, No 1066.
March 9, 1865, J P Davis, co A, 2 Ky Cav, No 1597.
March 27, 1865, J S Dillingham, co C, 13 Ky Cav, No 1758.
Sept 30, 1863, Joseph Ellis, co B, 5 Ky, No 17.
May 20, 1864, Owen Edwards, co B, 1 Ky Cav, No 160.
Nov 20, 1864, Miller Fanom, co C, 5 Ky Inf, No 494.
Feb 8, 1865, Robert Floyd, co C, 1 Ky Cav, No 1027.
April 10, 1865, B D Falkner, citizen of Ky, No 1895.
April 24, 1865, E Fowler, co A, 13 Ky Cav, No 1913.
Dec 9, 1863, Lieut Edwin Grisby, co C, 10 Ky Inf, No 79.
Jan 17, 1865, R R Goldsbury, co D, 13 Ky, Cav, No 794.
Jan 29, 1865, Adam Goble, co A, 10 Ky Cav, No 962.
Feb 18, 1865, W Garner, co D, 1 Ky Cav, No 1330.
March 9, 1865, S C Gill, co D, 13 Ky Cav, No 1602.
March 21, 1865, Asst Surg J W Gullent, 15 Ky Cav, No 1728.
May 14, 1865, J W Granger, co A, 15 Ky Cav, No 1966.
May 16, 1865, James Gable, co I Moreland's Ky Cav, No 1972.
Nov. 21, 1863, J W Hamby, Co K, 16 Ky Cav, No 69.
Aug 10, 1864, S Z Herndon, Owenton, sent home.
Jan. 28, 1865, Thomas J Hall, co A, 2 Ky Mt Inf, No 948.
Feb 8, 1865, J C Holman, co C, 7 Ky cav, No. 1093.
Feb 10, 1865, G Honebergen, co B, 13 Ky Cav, No 1170.
Feb 11, 1865, W G Harrington, co E, 4th Ky Cav, No 1178.
Feb 14, 1865, Valentine Harding, co A, 6 Ky Cav, No 1232.
Feb 22, 1865, P W Higden, co F, 13 Ky Cav, No 1390.
Feb 23, 1865, D H Hicks, co C, 12 Ky Cav, No 1404.
Feb 24, 1865, Asher Heron, co K, 10 Ky Cav, No 1418.
March 2, 1865, J D Hall, co G, 3 Ky Cav, No 1506.
March 25, 1865, W H Herron, co K, 13 Ky Cav, No 1761.
March 26, 1865, Elisha Holbs, co B, 10 Ky Cav, No 1769.
March 29, 1865, Geo W Hughes, co C, 8 Ky Cav, No 1786.
June 29, 1865, Samuel Hartsgoge, co B, 1 Ky Inf, No 2062.
April 3, 1865, John Harmer, co A, 13 Ky Cav, No 1820.
Oct 13, 1864, Charles Issen, co K, 10 Ky Cav, No 309.
Feb 26, 1865, A Jackson, co C, 4 Ky Cav, No 1451.
Feb 17, 1865, S King, co B, 13 Ky Cav, No 1320.
March 18, 1865, J L Kemp, co C, 1 Ky Cav, No 1693.
Aug 25, 1863, R N Lee, citizen of Ky, No 13, removed.
Feb —, 1864, Merida Lemaster, co C, 5 Ky Inf, No 106.
Nov 5, 1864, G W Logan, co D, 2 Ky Cav, No 412.
Feb 20, 1865, W Lanham, co C, 5 Ky Inf, No 1359.
Feb 28, 1865, J H Lanson, co A, 2 Ky ..., No 1484.
March 3, 1865, D H Lockett, co A, 3 Ky Cav, No 1526.
May 30, 1865, Nicholas Lyon, co G, 4 Ky Cav, No 1989.
Aug 22, 1863, Pleasant Moore, co A, 3 Ky Cav, No 9.
May 31, 1864, W C Maning, co E, 1 Ky Cav, No 171.
Nov 21, 1864, W H McCarty, co E, 3 Ky Inf, No 509.
Feb 9, 1865, William Mosley, co K, 10 Ky Cav, No 1144.
Feb 17, 1865, T B McDans, co E, 3 Ky Cav, No 1315.
Feb 17, 1865, J Markham, co D, 13 Ky Cav, No 1703.
Feb 23, 1865, G Murphy, co —, 13 Ky Cav, No 1396.
Feb 27, 1865, J Mald, co E, 13 Ky Cav, No 1459.
March 11, 1865, J Mitchell, co A, 13th Ky Cav, No 1618.
March 22, 1865, Joseph Meadow, co C, 3 Ky Inf, No 1734.
March 25, 1865, Isaac Martin, co D, 13 Ky Cav, No 1749.
May 10, 1865, W A Mixson, co A, 44 Ky Cav, No 1957.
Nov 6, 1864, Alex Noble, co G, 10 Ky Cav, No 419.
Feb 28, 1865, H H Northrop, co H, 2 Ky Cav, No 1480.
April 5, 1865, John Nunn, co A, 13th Ky Cav, No 1820.
May 21, 1864, William Odet, co C, 5 Ky Inf, No 163.
Feb 11, 1865, John Osborne, co C, 2 Batt Ky Cav, No 1195.
Nov 6, 1863, Richard Pendry, co B, 10 Ky Cav, No 75.
May 23, 1864, Joseph Park, co E, 5 Ky Cav, No 20.
March 2, 1865, R P Potts, co A, 13 Ky Cav, No 1511.
March 5, 1865, W E Phillips, co A, 13 Ky Cav, No 1562.
March 10, 1865, R Quisenby, co B, 4 Ky Cav, No 1587.
Oct 23, 1863, George Ranney, co G, 8 Ky —, No 55.
May 28, 1864, A M Ramsey, co D, 14 Ky Cav, No 168.
April 9, 1864, Elijah Rudd, co A, 2 Ky Rifles, No 182.
Aug 14, 1864, E Roberts, co —, Clay's Ky Batt, No 301.
Nov 13, 1864, David Roe, co I, 3 Ky Cav, No 456.
Feb 1, 1865, J W W Ross, co E, 11 Ky Cav, No 1021.
Feb 18, 1865, J D Rawles, co B, 13 Ky Cav, No 1338.
April 19, 1865, R B Riddle, co A, 10 Ky Cav, No 1897.
Sept 28, 1863, E L Schriver, co E, 5 Ky Cav, No 30.
Oct. 8, 1863, S A Stinnett, co I, 2 Ky —, No. 42.
April 13, 1864, P F Stone, co —, 9 Ky Cav, No 136.
April 23, 1864, John Sellers, co —, 5 Ky Cav, No 141.
June 12, 1864, Joel Stamper, co I, 2 Ky cav, No 177.
Feb 19, 1865, James Sample, co B, 10 Ky cav, No 1343.
March 8, 1865, T Stiles, co A, 13 Ky cav, No 1600.
March 13, 1865, F E Skinner, co A, 13 Ky cav, No 1645.
March 18, 1865, James A Sharp, co A, 2 Ky cav, No 1704.
March 22, 1865, S P Turner, co B, 13 Ky cav, No 1735.
March 18, 1865, R Vaugh, co B, 10 Ky cav, No 1698.
Aug 17, 1863, I Williamson, co I, 8 Ky cav, No 7.
Oct 4, 1863, Thomas Woodward, co —, 10 Ky cav, No 35.
Dec 19, 1863, J A Watts, co A, 10 Ky int. No 84.
June 3, 1864, S B Wilcox, co E, 1 Ky cav, No 173.
Jan 17, 1865, Stanley Walker, co D, 8 Ky cav, No 793.
Feb 15, 1865, S Washburn, co D, 11 Ky cav, No 1278.
Feb 24, 1865, J Waldon, co E, 13 Ky cav, No 1417.
Feb 27, 1865, J Walls, co E, 13 Ky cav, No 1459.
March 5, 1865, B F. Williams, co — conscript of Ky, No 1547.
March 12, 1865, B E Woodward, co A, 13 Ky cav, No 1631.
March 20, 1865, Jackson Wilson, co B, 13 Ky cav, No 1719.
March 24, 1865, T A Woodrad, co E, 10 Ky cav, No 1738.
March 29, 1865, O P Walker, co K, 2 Ky cav, No 1781.
April 7, 1865, J S M Whitefield, co A, 13 Ky cav, No 1828.
April 9, 1865, E M Williams, co I, 10 Ky inf, No 1848.
April 23, 1865, B I Whitefield, co A, 13 Ky cav, No 1906.
—, 1865, Rice Willis, co —, 1 Ky cav, No 132.
Sept 22, 1862, Wm Asborn, co —, Bullitt's Ky inf, No 32.
Sept 30, 1862, J W Warren, co —, citizen of Ky, No 39.
Oct 14, 1862, T B Ferguson, co —, Simpson co, Ky, No 46.
Nov 14, 1862, Wm Fuller, co —, citizen of Ky, No 53.
Jan 9, 1863, James Lykins, co A, 12 Ky cav, No 60.
Feb 8, 1863, John Kennedy, co —, 23 Ky vols, No 72.
May 7, 1863, J S Roberts, co K, 9 Ky vols, No 85.
May 21, 1863, Josiah Simonin, co A, 6 Ky inf, No 110.
May 30, 1863, Wm Spere, co —, citizen of Floyd co, Ky, No 112.
June 16, 1863, Wm Duninitz, co —, citizen of Floyd co, Ky, No 118.
June 23, 1863, Humphrey Ravinscroft, co —, citizen of Floyd co, Ky, No 123.
June 26, 1863, T S Tato, co —, 2 Ky cav, No 125.
June 30, 1863, John Hamilton, 5 Ky inf, No 126.
July 2, 1863, Franklin Sloas, 5 Ky inf, No 127.
July 27, 1863, J Wells, co E, 1 Ky cav, No 135.
March 20, 1863, J A Stilzer, co A, 9 Ky cav, No 92.

I have taken great care and spent much time in compiling the above list of Confederate soldiers who died at Camp Chase and were buried in this vicinity during the late war. I shall render any further information to the surviving friends on receipt of postage stamp for reply. Address

O. B. STONE, Columbus, Ohio.

## CITY FEATURES.

### J. B. Golladay's Forty-third Monthly Drawing

will take place at Richmond, Kentucky, January 23d. Capital prize, $500 in gold; 2d, $500 in silver; 3d, $300 in greenbacks; 4th, Bradbury piano, $500; 5th, horse and buggy, $500; 6th, diamond pin, $250; 7th, gold watch and chain, $250; 8th, set of parlor furniture; 9th, set of chamber furniture, $150; 10th, diamond pin, $150, and 490 other valuable prizes, consisting of sewing machines, furniture, carpets, gold and silver watches, dry goods, coverlets, blankets, books, musical instruments, fine paintings, &c. Tickets $1, 6 for $5, for sale by Scott Glore, Louisville; W. F. Luxon, Richmond, Ky.; Norris & Son, Lexington, Ky., and by other agents throughout the State. Orders by mail or express should be addressed to J. B. Golladay, Bowling Green, Ky.

### Prices at the Universal Exposition.

Men's shirts and drawers 40 cents; best kid gloves 75 cents; woven corsets 75 cents; fine black alpacas 40 cents per yard; paper collars 10 cents a box; gent's fine linen handkerchiefs 25 cents; lace collars at half price; Nilsson chignons 50 cents; Clark's spool cotton 5 cents. Catalogues mailed free.

### Arctic and Rubber Overshoes,

ladies', men's and children's, wholesale and retail, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

### Infants.

The most irritable and restless of these tender little household buds are charmed, as it were, into a quiet and sweet repose by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Sirup.

### Rubber Clothing,

manufactured by the Odorless Rubber Clothing Company, at Janney & Perry's.

### $5,000.

If you want a chance to make five thousand dollars, go to James T. Lanham's, 105 Third street, between Market and Jefferson streets, and buy a pound of premium tea. Price $2, $2 50 and $3, ticket included.

☞ Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

☞ Skates of all kinds at Speckman & Dix's, No. 70 Fourth street.

### The Mode of Baptism.

A *verbatim* report of the debate of Rev Stephen Bowers and Rev. W. L. Boston, a very elaborate discussion upon this subject, for sale by Dake & Helmus, and J. W. Clarke, booksellers, Fourth street.

☞ Bengal razors at Speckman & Dix's, No 70 Fourth street.

### Hear What an Old Citizen Says.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, May 5, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH: I have been for many years afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and spine. Whilst living in Cincinnati I tried everything I saw advertised that I thought might be of service to me; consulted the best physicians of the city, but all to no purpose. I was advised to try your Buchu and Pareira Brava. I took one bottle, and since coming to Louisville have taken only one more, and am pleased to inform you that I am now entirely relieved. I believe your Buchu and Pareira Brava to be the best medicine made for the cure of kidney diseases, etc.

Yours, etc., HUGH G. ISLER.

## KENTUCKY LAW.

### Some Statutory Alterations Recommended by a Quondam Judge and Legislator—Suggestions in Regard to the Court of Appeals—The Law of Landlord and Tenant, Exemption Laws, County Judges, Roads, Conventional Interest, &c.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

If it would not be considered presumptuous in one who has had some experience as a Legislator, and is, withal, familiar with the practical workings of the penal and civil codes, and statute laws now in force, I would suggest a few things that our present Legislature should do:

1. The right of appeal to the Court of Appeals should be abridged so as not to allow an appeal from the Circuit Court to the Appellate Court in any sum where the amount in controversy, exclusive of interest and cost, does not exceed $200. The effect of this would be two-fold. It would lessen the number of appeals and to that extent the litigation in the country, and be a great saving to litigants in the way of costs, lawyers' fees, and expenses generally. It is a fact, known to all lawyers and judges, that nothing is gained, even to the successful party, by these minor appeals. In the second place it would lessen the labors of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and give them more time for investigation and study and greater reflection to bestow on more important litigation. Our Court of Appeals is now, and has been, for years, over-taxed with work, and it is no disparagement to them to say that their opinions and mandates do not have the confidence and respect of the legal profession as they would have, if more time, reflection and investigation could be given to cases before them. It may be said that this would abridge the rights of the poor to have their cases reviewed by the higher court, but it is a sufficient answer to this to say that neither poor nor rich make anything by this petty litigation; besides, if the poor could keep out of the courthouse altogether it would be better for them.

2. It was once the law in Kentucky to require the Judges of the Court of Appeals to respond in writing to every petition filed for a rehearing, and then it was made their duty to select, out of such cases, those intended for publication, and thereupon the whole case was reported, including the opinion, the petition for a rehearing and the response to the same where overruled. We think this law should be re-enacted. As the matter now stands the lawyer stands no chance to be heard. He may spend days and weeks in searching up authorities and preparing such petition and ideas as to satisfy his client and the profession at large that he ought to succeed, and yet all this may be answered by the simple words from the Court of Appeals: "Petition overruled," and there the case is buried in the musty records of the clerk's office of the Court of Appeals, there to await the final judgment, or some luckless fire, such as was had of the manuscripts in that office in the days of "the boy Captain." Now, in all fairness, is this just to the parties or their attorneys? Some of the finest legal arguments on record may be found in the volumes of our earlier reports, brought about by the ardent zeal of some intelligent attorney, and the noble emulation of the Judges not to be outstripped on their chosen field. No Judge of the Court of Appeals ought to be permitted to give an opinion in any case, unless he could give sufficient legal reasons therefor. This would be no injury to the Judge or Court, it would only cause them to study the more to enable them to make their way "the better case appear;" but, besides all this, it is but an act of justice to the zealous, faithful attorney, who prepares the petition. It might be that we would have fewer opinions, but those would be much better.

3. The 86th chapter of the Revised Statutes and the various amendments thereto, governing the sale of infants' and married women's real estate and slaves, needs to be entirely remodeled and condensed. A large part of it (that in regard to slaves) is wholly inapplicable to the altered condition of the country, and the remainder has been so often and so much amended and changed as to make it altogether uncertain what is really the law governing such sales.

4. The law of landlord and tenant, distress and attachment for rent, needs simplifying and abridging. The provisions of the statute and code of practice are in seeming conflict in regard to some of these items. Much trouble and litigation might be avoided by a clear, succinct chapter, embracing all that is intended to be in force in the statutes and code of practice.

5. Our road system is a failure. Either some general uniform system of making our public roads should be adopted, or the fines for failing to work the roads and to keep them in repair should be tripled. Bad as the present arrangements are, if the Legislature will make it a finable offense, say from $20 to $50, for permitting a road to be out of repair, and a taxed attorney's fee in each case, it is believed that the roads would be greatly improved.

6. The jurisdiction of County Judges should be enlarged and made exclusive of the Circuit Court, to extend to $200, except where the title or boundary of land is involved. This would relieve the Circuit Courts of some of their labor and give a prompt and speedy trial to those having this character of litigation at much less expense than usually attends such trials in the Circuit Court.

7. But it seems to me if there is an evil above any other at the present demanding reformation, it is the law exempting property from execution. The law now in force is unjust, unequal and oppressive to the very class of persons it was intended to benefit; it gives rise to fraud and corruption and destroys the credit of the honest, industrious poor man. If we needs must have exemptions at all (the expediency and propriety of which are exceedingly doubtful), it should not exempt property but money, and then the amount could be fixed at some precise definite sum, operating equally upon all.

8. An act fixing a conventional rate of interest should by all means be passed. When will our Legislators learn wisdom on this subject? In the name of poor men and small dealers and operators, I solemnly protest against the idea that a bill fixing a conventional rate of interest would be detrimental to them. Ought not our Legislators to know that capital and capitalists can take care of themselves, and that money will seek those points and localities where it can be most profitable to the holder and best protected and shielded by law? This being the case, those who have money to lend will either take it where it is protected and guarded, or if loaned at home they will charge for the risk, and put the rates correspondingly high. So that, by such laws as we now have, you drive the capital out of the State, until it is made scarce, and then the man whose necessities compel him to have money must pay whatever is asked by the lender, first to satisfy his cupidity and then for the risk of losing the usury.

## REV. J. W. McGARVEY.

### His Reply to the Correspondence Published by Rev. Jacob Ditzler.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

OFFICE OF THE APOSTOLIC TIMES, LEXINGTON, KY., Jan. 5, 1871.

I observe in your paper of yesterday a private letter from Mr. Ditzler to myself containing a challenge to debate, and my reply thereto, together with another letter addressed to me which I have not seen except in your columns.

I propose no protracted disputation with Mr. Ditzler in reference to the propriety of accepting his challenge. My reasons for declining it are given in my letter which he has published, and they are unaffected by his public reply. He attempts to force me to an acceptance by insinuating that a refusal will argue fear as to the effect of a debate upon our cause in this city. He ought to have known the impotency of such an attempt. It is entirely too late in the history of religious controversy in Kentucky to insinuate that my brethren are afraid to trust their cause anywhere in the hands of a competent representative, and it is but another exhibition of the overweening self-conceit for which Mr. Ditzler has become noted, that he hints at a fear to meet him in Lexington, when we express a willingness to meet any other respected gentleman whom the Methodists may select. His report of what was said by our representative in the Carlisle debate he must permit me to regard as the result of some misunderstanding or misrepresentation.

I respectfully suggest to Mr. Ditzler that if he will wait until his debate in Louisville shall have appeared in print, and until he shall have so restudied the whole subject as to make some improvement on his former work, it will appear in much better taste to seek a new opponent than to come here now simply to repeat speeches which many of us have repeatedly heard, and which all of us can shortly read.

Let it be distinctly understood that the proposition for a debate is accepted with the modifications already stated in my former letter to Mr. Ditzler.

Respectfully yours,

J. W. McGARVEY.

☞ It is reported that at the Dover (Eng.) Custom-house, a seizure was recently made of a case of one hundred and forty-four watches, directed to the United States, but which had been brought from some village on the continent, where the names of the best English makers had been engraved on the inside plates. The cases were made of good gold, but the works were utterly worthless. It is asserted that large numbers of inferior watches, bearing the name and trade-marks of English makers, have been manufactured on the Continent of Europe, and then shipped to the United States by way of Great Britain, so as to deceive purchasers in America.

☞ After the war is over, a war museum is to be established in Berlin, in which, among other curiosities, the effects of different projectiles on the human body are to be demonstrated. Injured bones are to be prepared for it, and the balls and bullets that have caused the injury are added as far as this is possible. The officers of the anatomical museum in Berlin are at present busily engaged in preparing these horrible specimens which demonstrate the ingenuity which men display in destroying their fellow-creatures.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, January 7, 1871.

### SENATE.

The Senate came to order at the usual hour, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lance, of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Alexander presented the petition of Job Farris, an old soldier of the war of 1812. Federal Relations.

Same—A petition from sundry males and females of Flemingsburg. Religion.

REPORT.

Mr. Prichard, from Enrollments, made his report, and the same was signed by the Speaker.

MOTIONS, &C.

Mr. Alexander—Resolution amending one heretofore passed in regard to a salute to be fired on the 8th of January, changing same to Monday, 9th January. Adopted.

Mr. Chelf—Leave—A bill to amend Code of Practice. Revised Statutes.

Mr. Tyler was added to all the committees upon which Hon. Wm. Lindsay lately served.

BILLS TAKEN UP.

A House bill to amend the charter of Paducah. Passed.

A House bill providing for special judges of the Fayette county court. The bill passed through its readings, and was referred to Courts of Justice.

LEAVES.

Mr. Cooke—A bill to amend an act to regulate the office of commissioner and receiver of the Louisville Chancery Court. Judiciary.

Mr. Bradley—Leave—A bill to charter Earlington, in Hopkins county. Revised Statutes.

Mr. Chenoweth—Leave—A bill to amend the charter of the town of Glasgow. Courts of Justice.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. W. T. Samuels, Assistant Secretary of State, presented sundry bills as signed by the Governor, and, at the same time, a communication in writing, nominating sundry notaries public, all of which were advised and consented to.

Mr. Hayden—Leave—A bill to regulate the stock guards on railroads in this Commonwealth. Railroads.

Mr. Whitaker—Courts of Justice—A House bill providing for special Judges of the Fayette County Court. Passed.

Mr. Wm. Johnson—Leave—A bill for the benefit of the chartered banks of Kentucky. Banks and Insurance.

Same—A bill to amend an act to amend the 3d section, 2d article, 32 chapter, of the Revised Statutes, approved February 16, 1858. Revised Statutes.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

### HOUSE.

SATURDAY, January 7, 1871.

Prayer by the Rev. L. W. Seeley, of the Baptist Church.

LEAVES.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

Mr. Glass—To authorize the county court of Garrard county to levy a tax for the purpose of liquidating an indebtedness created by it. Select Committee.

Mr. Price—To regulate the appointment of special judges of the county court of Fayette county. Judiciary.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor by Mr. Samuels, Assistant Secretary of State, returning to this House a bill, entitled "an act to incorporate the Southern and Western Real Estate Company" with his objections to the same becoming a law.

The question being taken on the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor, it was decided in the negative—yeas, 0; nays, 69.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Phister—Judiciary—Providing for special judges of the Fayette county court. Passed.

Mr. McKee—Revised Statutes—To prevent judges from practicing law in certain cases. [The bill passed the Senate before the recess with an amendment; the House refused to concur in the amendment; the Senate insisted upon their amendment, and appointed a committee of conference upon the disagreement of the two Houses, and Messrs. McKee, Wolf and Silvertooth were appointed a committee upon the part of this House.]

Same—To provide for the erection and keeping of safeguards upon the turnpike roads in this Commonwealth. Print, and placed in the orders of the day.

Same—To amend chapter 43, article 1, Revised Statutes, and provide a penalty on county judges for a failure to perform the duties required of them by section 14, article 1, same chapter. Withdrawn.

Same—To regulate tolls on turnpike roads. [Requires officers of roads to pay toll when passing over same as other persons.] Placed in orders of the day.

Mr. McCreary—Revised Statutes—To amend section 11, chapter 13, Revised Statutes, title, "Change of Venue." [If the party desiring a change of venue be an infant, the petition for a change of venue may be sworn to by his or her statutory guardian, guardian *ad litem*, or next friend; if the party is a person of unsound mind, the petition may be sworn to by his or her committee or attorney; if the party desiring a change of venue is a non-resident of the State, the petition may be sworn to by his or her agent or attorney; and the petition so sworn to shall entitle the person desiring it to a change of venue, the same as if sworn to by the party himself.] Passed.

Mr. Glass—Revised Statutes—To amend section 367, Civil Code of Practice. Passed.

Mr. Caldwell—Railroads—To amend an act to incorporate the Elizabethtown, Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor, by Mr. Samuels, Assistant Secretary of State, returning to this House a bill, entitled "an act to amend an act to amend chapter 15, title 10, Civil Code of Practice," approved March 16, 1860, to apply to the county of Mercer, with his objections to the same becoming a law.

The question being taken on the passage of the bill notwithstanding the objections of the Governor, it was decided in the negative—yeas, 0; nays, 68.

Also, returning to this House a bill to repeal the charter and amended charter, and incorporate the town of Millersburg, with his objections to the same becoming a law.

The question being taken on the passage of the bill notwithstanding the objections of the Governor, it was decided in the negative—yeas, 0; nays, 68.

EASTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Mr. Price presented the annual report of the Board of Managers of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, and moved the printing of 1,000 copies for the use of the General Assembly and the Institution.

Upon the question being taken no quorum voted.

Mr. Price moved a call of the roll, which was had, and seventy members answered to their names.

Mr. Price's motion to print 1,000 copies was then adopted.

ANOTHER VETO.

A message was received from the Governor, by Mr. Samuels, Assistant Secretary of State, returning a bill, entitled "An act for the benefit of Benjamin Evans, of Garrard county," with his objections to the same becoming a law.

The question being taken on the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor, it was decided in the negative—yeas, 0; nays, 71.

NATIONAL SALUTE.

The House then took up the Senate resolution providing for firing a national salute on January 9th, 1871. Adopted.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Glass—Select Committee—Authorizing the county court of Garrard to levy a tax for the purpose of liquidating an indebtedness. Passed.

Mr. Cogar moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Monday next. Adopted.

Mr. Richart—Select Committee—To regulate the pay of officers and attaches of the Senate and House of Representatives. Print and placed in the orders of the day.

And then the House adjourned.

## NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

### What Sort of Candidates We Must Have for President.

[From the Knoxville Register.]

Many years ago a great storm visited Sidmouth and a fearful flood set upon the town. While all the inhabitants were fleeing for safety from their homes, terror-stricken and in despair, that estimable old lady, Mrs. Partington, residing there at the time, was to be seen on her front steps, armed with a broom and a mop, defiant alike to the raging winds and rolling waters, and endeavoring to defend herself against the Atlantic. Mrs. P. was aroused and so was the ocean; and, as was to be expected, the former finally gave up the contest, satisfied that, however good she might be at a slop or puddle, she had best not meddle with a tempest. The moral to be derived from the above is this: We should never attempt the impossible nor oppose the inevitable; and we commend it to the careful consideration of those Democratic leaders in the South, who, blind alike to the interests of their own section and the whole country, resist every effort of the National Democracy to cut loose from issues that have been settled by the late war, in order that the party may succeed in the Presidential election of 1872, its candidates must enter the field with records unassailable by the Republicans and acceptable to the Northern Democracy, an overwhelming majority of whom, it were well to remember, were opposed to the secession of the Southern States and supported the Government in the war for the Union. The South alone can not elect the President; that result can only be brought about by the coalition and hearty co-operation of all the elements of opposition to the Radical party of to-day, and not of ten, five, or even two years ago.

With the termination of the war, a great change came upon the South, and it was undoubtedly a difficult task for the people to accommodate themselves to their changed circumstances and the new order of things, affecting, as they did, their social as well as political condition. Formerly they had controlled, to a great extent, the government, and when the war left them powerless, pride naturally revolted at the terms imposed upon them by the conqueror. Many, in fact a great majority, accepted the situation, satisfied that when time had assuaged the passions of war, the American people would come to their relief. On the contrary, others, like Ephraim, were joined to their idols, and when the resistless waves of political change were pouring over the land, and obliterating ancient landmarks, were to be found raising their voices above the howling of the tempest, and opposing themselves to the fury of the waters. Unfortunately this class, though small, was influential, and has always been an embarrassment to the Democratic party of the nation. We do not mean to record here our indorsement of the reconstruction acts of Congress and the method pursued by the Government in dealing with the Southern States. Not at all. But we do feel that at this time our people should defer to the leadership of our Northern friends, upon whom we are dependent for release from political servitude. We are led to make these remarks by noticing the sentiment that pervades the columns of some of the Southern papers, that are counseling a course to be pursued by the Democracy which will, if followed, lead to inevitable defeat.

It consists simply in the agitation and attempt to revive dead issues; the advising of a disregard of the amendments to the Constitution that have been adopted since 1865; the reassertion of the doctrine of State sovereignty, and a general ignoring of the logic of the events which have occurred during the six years that have followed the war. It is idle and foolish to attempt such a course and the national Democracy will not permit it. Great principles that concern the present are before us, and upon them we must fight the battle for political supremacy in the Government. Those who are determined to oppose the resistless force of circumstances, as did Mrs. Partington the fury of the Atlantic, like her will do well to step aside, or the whole party will be overwhelmed utterly.

The Democratic party cannot hope to obtain political control of the Government by violent means; nor would it be desirable, if it were possible. Neither can it expect to retain power after it is once attained, by undoing that which has been done by the Republicans. Such a course would be unwise and unstatesmanlike, unworthy of the great principles of our political faith and the age in which we live.

☞ The Cleveland Herald says: "The other day, a young lady called at the rooms of a well-known dentist to have a back-tooth extracted, which had given her some trouble. The artist examined her mouth and endeavored, according to the lady's statement, to argue her into the belief that she ought to have her front teeth pulled out and have an artificial set put in—he would do the job for her cheap. She firmly declined, however; those front teeth had never gone back on her, and she was not going back on them. They had never given her any trouble, and she didn't want them out at all! The dentist then administered 'gas' to her, and, when she was in the proper stage, he proceeded to business. She says that in a few minutes she was aroused to consciousness by the pain, and she discovered, to her amazement, that the irrepressible operator had 'yanked' out three of her front teeth, and was evidently going to make a clean job of it. There was a lively scene for a short time, and, a little while after, a warrant was served upon the dentist by an officer of the law, upon the woman's affidavit, charging him with assault and battery."

☞ Dr. Beecher declares it a real blessing to have one in a family who is sensitive to the ludicrous. There are enough to reflect the sad side of life, and its irritable side, and its sober side. We need one or more to show the mirth that often trembles just below the surface of painful things. A real impetuous laugh dissipates many illusions, sweeps the twilight out of our imaginations, and brings honest daylight. But it must be real. No dry, backing laugh. It should be spontaneous, outbursting, irresistible, infectious. We have seen men fall to laughing who have not heard the cause of mirth, but only have caught the contagion of other men's laughing. It is hard not to laugh with men who are in earnest about it.


## DIRECTORY OF LEADING LOUISVILLE HOUSES.

Name, Location, and Line of Business.

These Houses are First-Class, and this List Should be Retained for Reference.

**Agricultural Implements, Machinery and Seed.**
LEWIS, GAGE & CO., 173 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.
**Agency of the Weed Sewing Machine.**
W. H. GOLDERMAN, No. 7, Masonic Temple.
**Advertising Agents.**
F. I. DIBBLE & CO., room No. 9 Hamilton building, corner Sixth and Main.
**Booksellers and Stationers.**
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 and 158 West Main street.
W. H. BULKLEY, 158 Fourth, bet. Green and Walnut.
**Boots and Shoes.**
RICHARD NUGENT, 152 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.
**Boots and Shoes—Wholesale.**
PIATT & ALLEN, 195 Main, between Fifth and Sixth.
**China, Glass and Queensware and House Furnishing.**
MAGILL BROTHERS, 161 Fourth street, bet. Green and Walnut.
GAY'S CHINA PALACE, cor. Fourth and Green.
**Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer.**
WILLIAM BABB, 19 Third, between Main and River.
**Corsets, and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.**
B. F. FITCH & CO.
**Druggists—Wholesale.**
GEO. H. CARY & CO., 81 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.
**Everybody Takes It—Brady's Family Bitters.**
D. C. BRADY & CO., 37 Fourth, between Main and River.
**Farming Implements, Field Seeds, Fertilizers, Cement, Lime, Etc.**
HEWETT, HARDY & CO., 110 and 112 Main street.
**Flour, Grain and General Commission Merchants.**
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 48 Fourth street. Also, proprietors Central Elevator, Pana, Illinois.
**Fur Manufacturers.**
GREEN & GREEN, 130 Main, near Fourth.
**Furniture and Mattresses.**
BENNETT & BOURNE, 66 Main, above Third.
**Grain Dealers and Commission Merchants.**
CAMPBELL, OVERHOLT & CO., 48 Fourth, bet. Main and river.
**Guns, Pistols and Fishing Tackle.**
JOSEPH GRIFFITH & SONS, 154 West Main street.
**House-furnishing Goods.**
PYNE & CREIGHTON, 146 Market, between Fourth and Fifth.
**Hardware, Cutlery, Rubber Belting and Hose.**
G. BAURMAN & CO., 289, Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.
**Hat Manufacturers and Fur Dealers**
HASTINGS & COURTNEY, 160 Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth.
**Iron, Steel, Nails and Blacksmith's Merchandise.**
W. B. BELKNAP & CO., 83 Main, corner Third.
**Lithographers, Engravers, and Job Printers.**
HART & MAPOTHER, 118 and 120 Main street, between Third and Fourth.
**Laces, Embroideries and Ladies' Goods.**
DORA SCHULZ, 105 Fourth, between Market and Jefferson.
**Liquor Dealer, Wholesale and General Commission Merchant.**
JOHN B. LEWIS, 31 Third, bet. Main and river.
**Life Insurance.**
SOUTHERN MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF KY., corner Third and Jefferson.
**Manufacturer of Fine Shirts.**
N. SID. PLATT, No. 64 Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel.
**Music, Pianos, and Organs.**
LOUIS TRIPP, No. 118 Main street, between Third and Fourth.
**Millinery and Fancy Goods.**
MRS. M. J. OSBORNE, 156 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.
**Mirrors.**
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.
**Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers.**
JOHN P. MORTON & CO., 156 and 158 West Main street.
**Photography.**
WEBSTER'S GALLERY, 85 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.
**Pictures and Frames.**
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.
**Real Estate Broker and Agent.**
S. S. MEDDIS, 150 Main street, over Morton, Galt & Co.'s bank.
**Real Estate Brokers and Agents.**
GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO, 74 Main, between Second and Third.
**Sewing Machines.**
HOWE—A. H. DORRIS, 166 Fourth, bet. Green and Walnut.
GROVER & BAKER—S. ROGERS, 168 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.
SINGERS—J. B. KENNEDY, 164 Fourth, between Green and Walnut.
**Show Cases.**
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.
**Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, &c.**
R. E. MILES, 52 Main, bet. Second and Third.
**Wall Paper and Window Shades.**
FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth, bet. Main and Market.


## River News

THE RIVER is stationary, with two feet in the pass down the Indian chute, and four feet in the canal. The weather opened yesterday clear and pleasant, with the wind from the south. About noon it shifted to the north, and commenced turning cold. At 6 p. m. the mercury indicated 27 degrees, with good prospects of its falling much lower before morning. The river is either frozen over or full of floating ice from Pittsburg to Cairo, and navigation entirely suspended. There is no knowing when the river will be opened; it may be in ten days or one month. Special telegrams report the condition of the weather and the Ohio and Mississippi and their tributaries at various points.

Captain Thompson, of the Tom Jasper, is lying on that boat dangerously ill.

Captain Dick Lightburn has been elected Councilman of the Second ward of Memphis.

Captain Dan. Connelly, who piloted the Arrow Line to New Orleans, is again in the city.

Several lumber and produce boats are aground just below Bradley's, a few miles above Memphis.

There is a heavy gorge between Cloverport and Hawesville; also in the Narrows. Fifteen steamers are laid up at the mouth of Green river.

The tug Nellie, N. J. & P. G. Bigley, owners, claims $15,000 for assisting in saving the John Kyle. The tug Fern wants $15,000 and the Admiral $10,000 for helping at the same.

The trestling to be used in putting up a span of the railroad bridge at Bellair, across the Ohio, was swept off by the ice a few nights since, leaving not a timber to mark the spot where it stood.

The amount of wharfage collected at the port of Louisville for the year 1870 amounted to $41,967 65, which exceeds that of 1869 $4,645. This is considered very heavy receipts, as the canal was closed about six months of the year.

The Paducah Kentuckian of Friday says: "At Walker's bar, a point on the Ohio between Paducah and Evansville, the ice has gorged the river, and navigation is for the present stopped. On yesterday Captain Grammer, of the Arkansas Belle, received a dispatch from Captain Dexter, instructing him to lay up at Paducah. The Quickstep has gone up Green river for harbor, and the Idlewild will lay up at Evansville."

The New Orleans Times of the 6th says: The weather yesterday, like that of its predecessor, was clear and fine, with a moderate temperature, which seemed to please everybody. The levee yesterday bore a dull appearance for Thursday. There were not a great many departures or arrivals, and regarding shipments our local packets appeared to receive the great part of what was sent to either landing. We noticed that the new steamer Henry C. Yeager, a Cincinnati packet, received considerable sugar and molasses. The Yeager will get off to-day, and the new steamer Charles Bocmann will follow on Saturday, at 5 p. m. The steamer Henry Ames was also receiving for St. Louis and is announced to leave today, at 5 p. m. There is plenty of sugar and molasses here for shipment to the West, and if the upper rivers were open to navigation our levee would soon be occupied by double the number of boats now in port. The Ouachita and Red river trades are at present in a drooping condition, and boats for either of those tributaries find it a hard matter to procure paying trips, especially when rates of freight have dwindled down to almost a more cypher to what they were some time ago. Then, again, comes another drawback to all classes of packets, and that trouble is, that fuel has gone up to figures that boatmen care not about paying. Whoever before heard of coal at $1 50 per box, and then not enough to supply the demand? Several of our regular packets have gone back to their old orders, and are filling their ranks with pine wood. One of the Vicksburg packets (the Natchez) has taken on board already one hundred cords of pine knots, which will, no doubt, answer the same purpose as coal, and drive the boat further up the river than she went when she had its equivalent in the latter fuel. The steamer Gov. Allen would have left on Wednesday, for Ouachita river, were it not in consequence of the scarcity of fuel. We fear that many boats will, in the course of the next ten days, be forced, under the circumstance, to lay up until there comes a fresh supply of coal, and then to be purchased at moderate rates.

### River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Jan. 8.—Snowing since Saturday at midnight; about four inches on the ground. Weather mild.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—River 9 feet 8 inches; risen 8 inches. No arrivals or departures. Temperature 28. Weather cloudy; spitting snow during the day. The underwriters held a meeting Saturday to devise means for the separation of boats lying at the wharf, so as to lessen the risk in the event of fire.

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 8.—Weather clear and cold. Mercury ranged from 30 to 34 all day; now 33. Fierce wind from the north all day. River fallen four inches. Very little ice running, but slowly forming, and now extends considerable distance from the shore. The Fayette and West Wind went into Green river last night. The Fayette will continue her trips as long as possible. No movements of boats to-day. Prospects of a freeze to-night. The Evansville arrived from Bowling Green with a full trip. Charley Miller, clerk of the Indiana, came down to-day, and reports all well. The Indiana is lying in safe quarters.

CAIRO, Jan. 8.—Port List—Mary McDonald, Cairo to Vicksburg at 9 p. m.; Fanny Brandeis, Memphis and return at 10; Mollie Ebert, New Orleans to Cincinnati at 11; George W. Thomas, Evansville and return at 7 a. m.; Falls Pilot, Memphis to Cairo at 10; Sam Brown, Memphis to Cairo at 10; R. J. Lockwood, Cairo to Shreveport at 3 p. m.; Bismarck, Cairo to New Orleans at 4; John Lumsden, Cairo to Memphis at 6. River fell five inches. Weather clear. Mercury 36.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 8.—Weather clear and delightful. River falling. The Susie Silver and Arthur are still aground at Shoo-fly bar. Departed—Commonwealth, LaBarge, Wilson and barges, for New Orleans.


ESTABLISHED IN 1842.

THE CLOSE OF THE 28TH YEAR.

# THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, President. JOHN M. STUART, Secretary. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice President. FR. SCHROEDER, Ass't Secretary. LEWIS C. LAWTON, Ass't Actuary.

Office, 144 & 146 Broadway, New York.

CASH ACCUMULATIONS $45,000,000—all the Property of the Members Insured

The advantages offered to insurers by this company in solid security, superior economy, and its convenient system of annual cash dividends, distributed on each NEW YEAR'S DAY, combine to make it the safest, the cheapest, and the best in the world.

Applications for insurance or for agencies may be made to

BENJ. D. KENNEDY, General Agent for Kentucky, No. 149 West Main street, Louisville.

Full information in regard to Life Insurance problems, annuities, insurable interests, endowments, and surrender values may be had gratis upon application by mail. de17 eod&wtf

Statement of the Condition OF THE Louisville Insurance and Banking Co., ON THE EVENING OF DECEMBER 31, 1870.

Published in accordance with the requirement of an act of the Legislature approved Feb. 24, 1866.

| DEBTOR. | | CREDITOR. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bills and Notes discounted | $220,325 35 | Capital | $100,000 00 |
| Real Estate and Leasehold | 6,751 63 | Surplus Fund | 50,000 00 |
| Office Furniture | 1,799 45 | Profit and Loss | 2,313 33 |
| Suspended Debt | 1,836 45 | Due Banks and Bankers | 41,375 18 |
| Government Stamps | 421 35 | Due Depositors | 188,185 53 |
| Rent | 216 50 | Fund set aside to pay Income and other taxes not yet due | 1,623 87 |
| Bills in suit | 1,302 43 | Insurance Department | 15,410 04 |
| Premium on Specie | 255 76 | | |
| Stocks | 1,374 00 | | |
| CASH ASSETS. | | | |
| U. S. Bonds—par value | $67,000 00 | | |
| Premium on same | 6,783 75 | | |
| Due by New York Banks | 31,527 08 | | |
| Due by other Banks | 18,901 97 | | |
| Currency | 57,397 29 | | |
| Gold | 2,441 95 | | |
| | $184,052 04 | | |
| | $418,818 25 | | $418,818 25 |

J. M. GLEASON, Sec'y.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of January, 1871.

W. J. DUNCAN, N. P. Jefferson county, Ky. ja6 c5

# J. V. ESCOTT & SON

OFFER EVERY VARIETY OF

DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS,

Fresco Papers, Natural Wood Papers, &c.

We Manufacture All Kinds of Gilt and Other

ORNAMENTAL ROOM MOLDINGS!

We have in our employ a full corps of Experienced and Skillful Workmen, and are prepared to execute orders in the most artistic manner. CALL AND SEE DESIGNS AND SPECIMENS OF WORK.

68 Main St., bet. Second & Third, Louisville, Ky. oc15 eodtf

REMOVAL.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK

HAVE REMOVED FROM

Corner Fulton and Greenwich Sts

—TO—

229 BROADWAY, COR. BARCLAY, NEW YORK.

This Bank, already having a large business, invite Merchants, Bankers, and other business people to open Accounts with them, with the assurance of the most liberal dealing consistent with safe banking.

C. S. STEVENSON, President.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Cashier. ja9 d6


## AMUSEMENTS.


M'lle CHRISTINA NILSSON

Saturday Evening, Jan. 14.

MR MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces the first and only appearance in Louisville of

M'lle Christina Nilsson

In one Grand Nilsson Concert, Saturday evening, Jan. 14, 1871, at 8 p. m., at Weisiger Hall.

M'lle CHRISTINA NILSSON will be assisted by Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Contralto, her first appearance here; Sig. BRIGNOLI, the popular Tenor, Sig. N. VERGER, Primo Baritone, his first appearance here; Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS, the world-renowned Violinist. Sig. BOSINI, Musical Director.

General Admission Two Dollars.

With reserved Seats Three (3) and Four (4) Dollars according to location. The sale of seats will commence on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, at D. P. Faulds' music store.

N. B.—Parties from the surrounding cities and villages can forward to Mr. D. P. Faulds' music store their orders for seats, accompanied by the money, and the same will be attended to as promptly as possible.

Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.

Steinway's Pianos are used at the Nilsson Concerts. ja7

OPERA - HOUSE.

Extended engagement of the popular American Actor

MR. EDWIN ADAMS.

☞ First night of the great Drama of ENOCH ARDEN, which will be produced with new scenery, machinery, and appointments.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1871, will be presented the thrilling Drama, from Tennyson's poem, written expressly for Mr. Adams, entitled

ENOCH ARDEN.

Enoch Arden .................. Mr. Edwin Adams.

Saturday—Edwin Adams Matinee.

Masonic Temple

The great Musical Genius, Author, and Composer

WM. HORACE LINGARD,

Assisted by a first-class Company.

ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1871, the performance will commence with the comedy of

Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady.

After which

WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD will give his selections from various ORIGINAL SKETCHES.

To conclude with the comic drama entitled

LITTLE TOODLEKINS.

Admission—Parquette 75 cents; reserved seats $1; Balcony 50 cents.

☞ Seats secured at Tripp's music store. ja8 d2

GRAND ORATORIO AT THE CATHEDRAL

Thursday, Jan. 12, 1871.

TICKETS ............ 50 CTS.

Nearly the entire musical talent of the city will assist on the occasion. For particulars see programmes. ja8 dtd

Weisiger Hall.

Commencing Monday, Jan. 16, 1871,

CHAS. MACEVOY'S ORIGINAL

HIBERNICON

Illustrating the Scenery, Music, and Antiquities of IRELAND,

Assisted by the following artists: Mr. WILLIAM LAWLOR, MARIE D. MACEVOY, Miss KATE HALPINE, and Mr. CHAS. MACEVOY.

Admission 35 and 50 cts. Reserved seats 75 cts. The piano used is from Will S. Hays', 160 Fourth st. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

ja8 d6 "PHAT BOY," Agent.

PROF. O. S. FOWLER

Will lecture in Masonic Temple (entrance on Green st.) WEDNESDAY, at 2:30 p. m. to Ladies, and at 8 p. m. to Gents, on

MANHOOD & WOMANHOOD

And their

MUTUAL RELATIONS, RESTORATION, &c.,

Illustrated by appropriate models.

Seats 50 cents.

Last Day of his Consultations and Advice as to your own and children's health, best business, marriage fitness, self culture, &c., at the Galt House, closes FRIDAY at 5 p. m.

NOW OR NEVER.

ja7 dtJa13

MOZART HALL, JEFFERSONVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, at 7½ o'clock, on Life, Health, and Self-culture. Free.

TUESDAY EVENING—to Gents only—Manhood and Womanhood. Seats 50 cts.

TUESDAY, at 2:30 p. m.—to Ladies only—Maternity. Seats 50 cts. ja8 d2


## EDUCATIONAL.


INGLESIDE SEMINARY

1,532 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE thirty-fourth session of this English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence Feb. 1, 1871. Classes re formed Jan. 4. Circulars sent on application. de23 d1&w3m

JACOB SCHMITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Hardware and Cutlery,

Bar and Sheet Iron, Nails and Steel,

SPRINGS & AXLES, HUBS, SPOKES, AND FELLOES;

Builders' and Cabinet makers' Hardware and Tools; Blacksmiths', Wagon-makers', and Coopers' Tools, Window-Glass, &c.

No. 90 Market st., bet. Third & Fourth.

oc25 eod3m

$1,000 PER WEEK!

CAN be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially, THOMAS MORGAN & CO., 599 Broadway, New York. no15 deod3m


## LECTURES.


Y. M. C. A. LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH

AT

Weisiger Hall

MONDAY, JAN. 9—Subject, "Eloquence and Orators."

TUESDAY, JAN. 10—Subject, "Fact and Fiction."

THURSDAY, JAN. 12—Subject, "Peculiar People."

Admission 75c. Reserved seats 25c extra—to be procured at D. P. Faulds' music store.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8.

Season tickets for course of six lectures, including the above three, two by Rev. W. H. Milburn and one by George Kennan, only $3. ja7 dtd


## AUCTION SALES.


BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

LARGE SALES THIS WEEK.

MONDAY, Jan. 9 Boots and Shoes.
TUESDAY, Jan. 10, Dry Goods and Notions.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, Boots and Shoes.

City and country buyers will find many desirable goods suitable to their wants.

Sale positive.

ja8 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.,

Branch House, Nos. 56 and 58 Seventh street.

Regular Sale of Groceries and Furniture

TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 10, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms.

ja8 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

Millinery, Fancy Goods, and Personalty, by order of the Public Administrator, AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, will be sold the above-described property, by order of Thos. S. Robards, administrator of the estate of Mrs. A. M. Harman, deceased.

Terms cash. C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

N. B.—Parties having claims for unfinished work will present the same, properly authenticated, prior to day of sale.

ja8 T. S. ROBARDS, P. A.

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

TUESDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 a. m.,

500 cases Boots, Shoes, and Brogans,

including 120 cases fresh goods received since last sale.

Terms cash.

ja8 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.


## MARSHAL'S SALES.


Marshal's Sale.

W. F. Barth against L. Hinzen, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,619.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 9, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground in Guthrie's Eastern enlargement, fronting 30 feet on Spring street and extending back same width 160 feet to a 20-foot alley, known as lot No. 4, in square No. 5, in said enlargement.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
ja1

Marshal's Sale.

John Chaffee, &c., against J. H. Bowman, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,580.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 9, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A certain tract of land in the city of Louisville, Ky., and all the appurtenances thereto belonging, being lot No. 23, in block 41 of Jacob's enlargement, in said city, having a front of 35 feet on the north side of Jacob street, between First and Brook, and running back a like width 200 feet to a 20-foot alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
ja1

Marshal's Sale.

Nicholas Schmitt, Trus., &c., against John Dohn, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,330.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 9, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on a credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

The brewery property, in the city of Louisville, conveyed by Schmitt and wife to John Dohn by deed dated the 10th of March, 1864, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the Jefferson County Court, in deed book No. 116, on pages 581 and 582, excluding however such part thereof as is embraced in the deed from John Dohn and wife to Elizabeth Smith, dated July 18, 1868, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the Jefferson County Court, in deed book No. 138, on page 544.

The property to be sold being described in the deed from ... Smith, &c. to John Dohn, dated July 18, 1868, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the Jefferson County Court, in deed book No. 138, on page 544.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
ja1

Marshal's Sale.

Alfred T. Pope against Buckner Miller, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,868.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 9, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

The tract of land described in the deed from the Commissioner of the Louisville Chancery Court to Alfred T. Pope, and recorded in deed book No. 9, 2, of Louisville Chancery Court, being the same awarded to said Miller by deed of partition and recorded in deed book No. 123, page 514, Jefferson County Court Clerk's office.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
ja1

Marshal's Sale.

Albert Hummel against Catharine McQuinn. } In Chancery, No. ——.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JAN 9, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A certain lot or parcel of ground, with the improvements thereon, situated in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning at a point on the south side of Madison street 285 feet east of Twelfth street, thence east with Madison street 25 feet, and continuing back southwardly at right angles the same width 165 feet to an alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.
ja1

PIANOS.

F. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. se5 d3



☞ Advertisements on this page under the general heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—Ten Cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

## WANTED.

WANTED—Mechanics, clerks, salesmen, porters, drivers, agents, book-keepers, collectors, teachers, laborers, farm hands, families, widows, girls, orphans, capitalists, &c., to register for business, or situations. Employers and reliable capable help free at LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—GARDENER—A first-class kitchen gardener, to go to the country. Apply immediately at 735 Market street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth.

WANTED—WHITE NURSE—Who is experienced, for children, and who can come recommended. L. FRANCKE, south side Market, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth.

WANTED—DAY BOARD—In a private family, by two young gentlemen. Locality about ten or fifteen minutes' walk from the court-house. Address H. and W., Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN SERVANT—With recommendations required. Apply at No. ... Fourth street, near Breckinridge.

WANTED—300 GIRLS—Do you want a place? The LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts., supplies all promptly. Girls directed to situations free.

WANTED—One set each parlor and bed-room furniture and carpets for rent by the month. Address, with full particulars, L., Lock Box ..., Postoffice.

## WANTED—AGENTS.

$15 A DAY made by our agents. Send stamp for circulars or call on MOORE & CO., 111 Third st., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

Gen. R. E. LEE

BY JAMES D. McCABE, JR., OF VA.

The Standard Biography of the Great Chieftain. Its popularity is attested by the sale of over ... Copies already. Send for Circulars. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O., or Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell

Physical Life of Man and Woman

A plain, decorous and thoroughly scientific treatise, from the latest English, German, and French works, covering a difficult yet all-important field of advice to Maiden, Wife, Mother, Husband, and Son. It is chaste throughout, teaching principles of pure moral and physical welfare, and is couched in language no woman can afford to be without this book. For full description, with terms and table of contents, address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO, Cincinnati, O., or Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing general and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, is offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy holders in every important town in the State, makes it the most desirable company for agency work. Reference required. Address S. K. FOOT, State Agent, Louisville, Ky.

## FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—ENGINE AND BOILER—3-horse power, in complete running order. Apply at 103 Second st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—40 by 200 feet, on the west side of Second street, between York and Breckinridge. This is the best building site in the city, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, Real Estate Agent, 66 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE—No. 428, south side Walnut, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Apply on the premises.

## FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LAND—I wish to sell or exchange, for an improved place in Louisiana, the farm on which I live, in Henry county, Ky., three and a half miles from Newcastle, six from Eminence, and four from Pendleton, on the Short Line railroad. The improvements are good, consisting of a large brick house, of modern build, large barn and out houses, good well and cistern in yard. Terms easy, and possession given at any time. Also, 100 acres of heavy timbered land for sale within two miles of Newcastle. JESSIE MASSIE, Newcastle Postoffice.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FARM—For city property, a good Oldham county farm of ... acres. Improvements good. Land rich. Inquire of F. S. Carrington, at livery stable, No. 71 Fourth street, between Main and Market, or on the premises, near Westport, of CHARLES OLMSTEAD.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE—On the Newburg road, containing 85 acres, 2½ miles from the city. Apply to Mrs. E. STARKEY, 416 Second street.

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL FARMS—Half a mile north of Fisherville, Jefferson county—one containing 95 acres, with good buildings, and well improved; the other, 118 acres, well improved, good stock water, well timbered, and a cabin on the land. For further information apply to H. POUND, on the premises.

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM—75 Fifth street, between Main and Market. Inquire of MERRILL & HART, 172 Main street.

FOR RENT—STORE—One of the stores under Masonic Temple, fronting on Fourth st. Possession given immediately. For terms, &c., apply to WILLIAM CROMEY, No. 290 West Main st.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—One furnished room suitable for an insurance office; one furnished and one unfurnished sleeping-room. Inquire of ... STONE, Main st., opposite Galt House.

FOR RENT—FARM—Of from 100 to 200 acres, situated on the Cane Run road, 5 miles from Louisville. Apply to ROBERT L. SMITH, on the premises.

FOR RENT—A LARGE DWELLING—Situated on Chestnut, bet. Eighth and Ninth sts. Apply to B C. LEVI, No. 20 Fourth st.

FOR RENT—MAIN-STREET OFFICE—Room on second floor of building occupied by Louisville Ins. and Banking Company. Inquire of THEO. HARRIS, President.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—On Preston, between Chestnut and Madison. Rent $600 per annum. Possession 1st of January. Apply to COCHRAN & FULTON, Main street, between First and Second.

FOR RENT—A FARM—Containing 173 acres, on the Eighteenth street, within the city limits. Apply to W. R. DULANEY, 35 Sixth street.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A desirable office on the upper floor of the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky Building.

## LOST.

LOST—A LARGE BOW—With a cluster of ... diamonds, on the way from East street to the Jeffersonville ferry landing. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 36 East street.

## FOUND.

FOUND—A HAIR BRAID—Belonging to a lady, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply at this office.

FOUND—A PACKAGE OF MONEY—Containing between $500 and $1,000. For further information apply to C. S. MARTIN, Oakland station, Ky.

## BOARDING.

BOARDING—Comfortable rooms, with good board, can be had at 179 Fourth street, between Green and Walnut.

## STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI, THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN ............ Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL ............ Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES ............ Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE ............ Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A.

"Old Reliable"

Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, and Kentucky River Packet.

LEONORA No. 2,

E. M. GARRETT, Master—W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.

Leaves for the above and all way landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M. from the foot of Fourth street.

Passengers and shippers can rely on prompt attention to business. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

McCARTHY & CO., Agents, No. 6 Fourth street, between Main and river.

## LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS, Late Governor of Ky.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,

LOUISVILLE .......... KENTUCKY.

THE above law firm, composed of Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following named courts in Louisville: the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court and the United States District Court, in which last named Court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured.

We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the courthouse.

GEO. V. HOWK. CHAS. D. HOWK

G. V. HOWK & SON,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law

Office, No. 111 Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.,

WILL give personal attention to legal business of all kinds in the city of Louisville, and in southern Indiana.

W. M. BROOKS'

New Stock Yards, Sale and Feed Stables,

Nos. 445, 447 and 449 Main st.,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

The Yards and Stables certainly surpass anything of the kind ever built in Tennessee. Ample room is here provided for the care of over 1,000 head of stock, inclosed within brick walls, under cover of fire-proof roofing—centrally located in the business portion of the city, near the steamboat landing and railroad depots, and within 100 yards of the only packing-house in Memphis. I receive stock at care of Brooks at my own expense and risk. I do an exclusive live stock commission business, and solicit consignments from all parts of the country. Stock consigned to me will receive my personal attention. Parties consigning stock should telegraph information. Stock dealers visiting Memphis are respectfully invited to call and see the establishment and judge for themselves.

W. M. BROOKS.